Six Months Aint No Sentence
2016
Jim Leftwich

Book 167

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05.25.2016

masses from the Azores bring, respectively, very different conditions of temperature and humidity and produce different climatic effects as they move eastward. Continental air masses from eastern Europe have equally easy access westward. The almost continuous mountain belt trending west-east across Europe also impedes the interchange of tropical and polar air masses.

Air-pressure belts. Patterns of some permanence controlling air-mass circulation are created by belts of air pressure over five areas. They are: the Icelandic Low, over the North Atlantic; the Azores High, a high-pressure region; the (winter) Mediterranean Low; the Russian High, centred over Central Asia in winter [illegible] eastward; and the Monsoon Low, a low-pressure [illegible] over south-west Asia. Given these pressure [illegible] prevail in northwest Europe [illegible] becoming especially strong in winter, [illegible] westerlies, often southwesterly, bring in [illegible] summer, by contrast, they steer [illegible] ing in cooler Arctic or sub-Arctic [illegible] Europe the rain-bearing [illegible] tern areas, but only in winter. In [illegible] terranean Basin experiences [illegible] winds derived from the Russian [illegible] tinental projection westward explains [illegible] tern and central Europe, the [illegible] of which, on the other hand, [illegible] of tropical maritime [illegible] Azores High moves [illegible]° of latitude [illegible] extends further eastward, preventing [illegible] into the resultantly dry Mediterranean basin. The eastern basin, however, experiences [illegible] and northeast, summer winds called [illegible] Etesians. In summer, too, the Russian [illegible] place to a low-pressure system extending [illegible] westerly air masses can penetrate deep [illegible] continent, making summer a wet season.

It is because of the interplay of [illegible] different air masses that Europe experiences very [illegible] weather. Winters get sharply colder eastward, [illegible] temperatures relate fairly closely to latitude. [illegible] Europe, including Iceland, enjoys some ameliorating [illegible] warm Gulf Stream waters, which keep the Soviet [illegible] Murmansk open all the year.

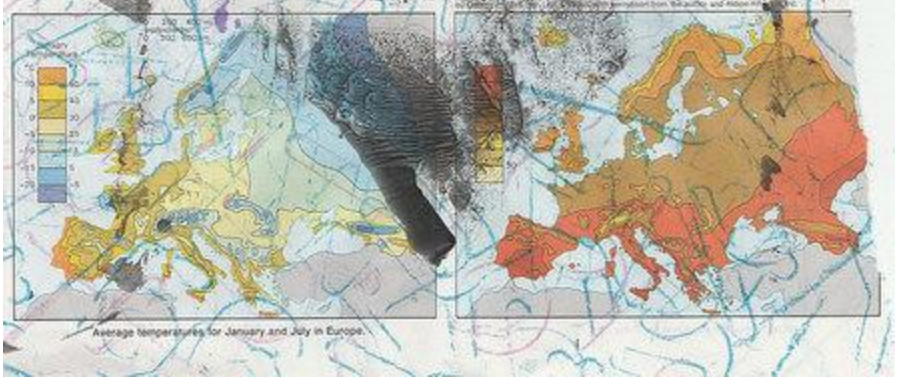
Climatic regions. Four regional European climates can be loosely distinguished, each characterized by local topographically related variation. Further, the cities of Europe, because of the scale and style of their buildings, their industrial activities, and the density of their roads, create local climates—including "heat island" and pollution problems—quite distinct in themselves (see CLIMATE AND WEATHER: *Urban climates*).

Maritime climate. Characterizing western areas heavily exposed to Atlantic air masses, the maritime type of climate is given the latitudinal stretch of these lands—exhibits sharp temperature ranges. Thus the January and July annual averages of Reykjavik (Iceland) and Coruña (Spain) are, respectively, 32° F (0° C) and [illegible]° F (12° C), and 50° F (10° C) and [illegible]° F (18° C). Precipitation is always adequate—indeed, abundant on high ground—falling the year round. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in autumn or early winter. Summers range from warm to cool depending on the latitude and altitude, and the weather is everywhere changeable. The maritime climate extends across Svalbard, Iceland, the Faeroes, the British Isles, Norway, southern Sweden, western France, the Low Countries, northern Germany, and northwest Spain.

Central European (transitional) climate. The central European, or transitional, type of climate results from the interaction of both maritime and continental air masses and is found at the core of Europe, south and east of the maritime type, west of the much larger continental type, and north of the Mediterranean type. This enlarged region has colder winters, with substantial mountain snowfalls, and warmer summers, especially in the lowlands. Precipitation is adequate to abundant with a summer maximum. The region embraces central Sweden, southern Finland, the Oslo Basin of Norway, eastern France, southwest Germany, and much of central and southeastern Europe. The range between winter and summer temperatures increases eastward, while the rainfall can reach over 80 inches (2,000 millimetres) in the mountains, with snow often lying permanently around high peaks. The Danubian region has only modest rainfall (24 inches [610 millimetres] per year at Budapest), but the Dinaric mountains experience heavy cyclonic winter, as well as summer [illegible]

Continental climate. The continental type of climate dominates a giant share of Europe, extending [illegible] European Soviet Union (excepting Baltic areas), [illegible] Finland, and northern Sweden. Winters—much colder and longer, with greater snow cover than in western Europe—are coldest in the northeast, and summers are warmest in the southeast; the January to July mean [illegible] range is high (from 50° to 70° F (10° to [illegible] C). Summer is the period of maximum rain, [illegible] abundant in the west. Moscow's annual [illegible] (its [illegible] millimetres), while both in the [illegible] southeastern Russian Plain, precipitation [illegible] inches annually. In parts of [illegible] the unreliable rainfall combines with its [illegible] severity to [illegible] aridity problem.

Mediterranean climate. The subtropical Mediterranean climate characterizes the coastlands of southern [illegible] Iceland (for example [illegible] and the north Italian plain) [illegible] respect. The main [illegible] this [illegible] and wet winters, [illegible] and dry summers. [illegible] marked regional variations occur [illegible] between [illegible] the western and the more southerly, [illegible] eastern basins of the Mediterranean, the former [illegible]



Average temperatures for January and July in Europe.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Problems of classification.
PLANT LIFE
Major vegetation zones.
Union but continues, narrowing westward, across Sweden.

the pressure inside the cylinder of the engine. This invention is still used to test the performance of engines and to adjust them for maximum efficiency.

Development of high-pressure boilers. The first instance of the successful generation of steam for a practical application was the pressure cooker introduced in 1680. From this beginning developed the steam [illegible] widely used in conjunction with the New[illegible] Watt engines. Early boilermakers observing [illegible] assumes a cylindrical or [illegible] internal pressure, designed [illegible] plates required where water and steam [illegible] nected, were supported to prevent bulging.

Shells were constructed of steel plates joined together by rivets. The technique of joining boiler plates by riveting was highly developed before welding replaced it in the 20th century.

Since Watt's engines used low-pressure steam, similar boilers were adequate and there was but little development in design. By the latter part of the 18th century, two types of boilers had developed. In one, the fire-tube boiler, hot gases in tubes heated the surrounding water. In the other, the watertube boiler, the fire is [illegible] of the tubes.

Though these first watertube boilers were not successful, they showed great promise, and development of them continued throughout the 19th century. By the beginning of the 20th century, quite sizable watertube boilers were in common use.

MAR 17 2016

GENERATION OF STEAM

Steam boilers. The modern boiler, like its earliest forerunners, is basically a closed vessel supplied with water which is transformed into steam by heat. But because the pressure at which the steam is generated determines the temperature of the water inside the boiler, the ability of the boiler to withstand pressure is critically important. The application of more heat to the boiler produces additional steam at a correspondingly higher temperature, provided the pressure does not change.

Required operating pressure is a major consideration in the selection of a boiler. If the steam is to be used for heating purposes, the required temperature determines the operating pressure. When steam is used to generate power, the pressure must be sufficient to meet the requirements of the steam engine or turbine. Generally, higher pressure results in greater efficiency of conversion from heat to mechanical energy. Pressure is an important consideration when steam from the same source is used both for power generation and heating.

Boilers must be selected to meet specific pressure requirements, and pressure [illegible] determines design. All components must withstand not only the pressure but also the accompanying high temperatures. Though the steam piping and valves on a high-pressure boiler are smaller than those on a low-pressure boiler of comparable capacity, they must withstand higher temperatures. Other considerations include provisions for circulation of the water in the boiler to carry away the heat transmitted through the surfaces and separation of steam from the water to assure that the steam discharged from the boiler is as free of water particles as possible.

Steam is described as superheated when it is heated beyond the temperature at which it is produced by boiling water. Superheated steam is produced by passing the steam discharged from the boiler outlet, usually the steam drum, through tubes that are exposed to hot gases. Superheaters, usually installed within the boiler casing, absorb radiant and convective heat from the boiler furnace. In some instances, however, separately fired superheaters are used. The amount of superheat must be controlled since piping systems, engines, and turbines are designed for a given temperature.

Superheaters add to boiler cost since they must be constructed of nickel or molybdenum steel and because additional controls are required, but this added cost can be justified by improved economy.

The heat absorbed by the boiler in generating and in superheating is produced by burning fuels such as coal or oil or from hot gases discharged from industrial processes. In order for it to operate at maximum efficiency, as much heat as possible must be transferred from these gases to the water inside the boiler. This is accomplished by providing as much internal heating surface in the boiler as possible, consistent with initial costs.

At high pressures the water in the boiler is at a correspondingly high temperature, so the heating gases leave the boiler at elevated temperatures and a large amount of heat may be wasted. To prevent this from occurring, heat-recovery equipment is employed. Such equipment may be designed to heat the water before it is fed into the boiler drum or, instead, to heat the air for combustion before it is introduced into the furnace. The equipment [illegible] the feedwater is referred to as an economizer, [illegible] the air for combustion air is called an air [illegible] Both economizers and air pre- [illegible] Type and size of a heat-recovery [illegible] fuel costs, fuel analysis, the extent [illegible] will be operated at or near capacity, [illegible]

Fire-tube boilers, so-named because the hot [illegible] through tubes to heat the water surrounding the tubes, are extensively used. Tube arrangement may be vertical, horizontal, or inclined. For applications in which weight and space limitations exist, the boiler and combustion equipment (firebox) are constructed in a single unit. The firebox is made of a double wall of steel plates arranged to leave a space between the plates for water. These plates must be internally reinforced to resist steam pressure. The horizontal-return tubular boiler (Figure 12), a fire-tube boiler formerly widely used in

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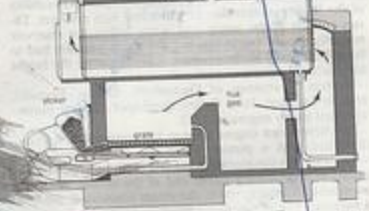

Figure 12. Early horizontal-return fire-tube boiler with single-retort underfeed stoker.

plants for heating and power generation, has a cylindrical shell of steel plates. Tubes that extend through the shell from one head (flat end) to the other provide the major part of the heating surface and serve as stays for a section of the heads.

The shell is placed in a brick-walled enclosure, lined with refractory materials capable of withstanding high temperatures. Boilers may be fired with solid fuels by hand, or mechanically with stokers, or oil or gas can also be used. Combustion of the fuel begins in the front of the unit and continues as the gases pass over a low separating wall made of firebrick, called the bridge wall, and under the boiler shell. Thus, the shell is exposed to the radiant heat from the solid fuel bed on the grate, or flame from the oil or gas burner. The hot gases (combustion products) pass through the tubes and out the stack. These boilers, though limited in maximum pressure and capacity, are very reliable.

The fire-tube principle has been adapted to present-day requirements in the low-cost, prefabricated, and easily installed package-type boiler, which consists of a large shell mounted on a steel foundation, with flat heads (tube sheets) welded to each end. A flue (large tube) and a number of smaller tubes extend through the shell from one tube sheet to the other. The ends are secured to prevent the tube sheet from bulging from the pressure and to resist leakage. The manufacturer provides the complete unit for the

Package boiler

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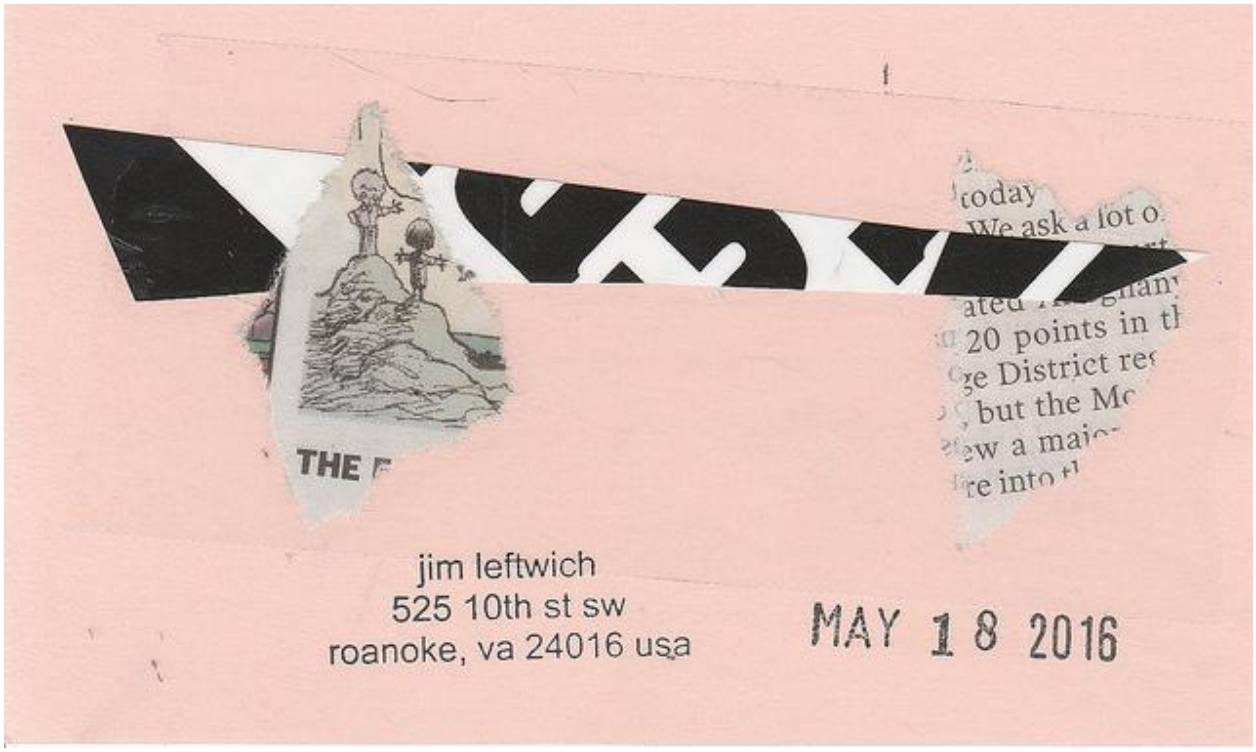
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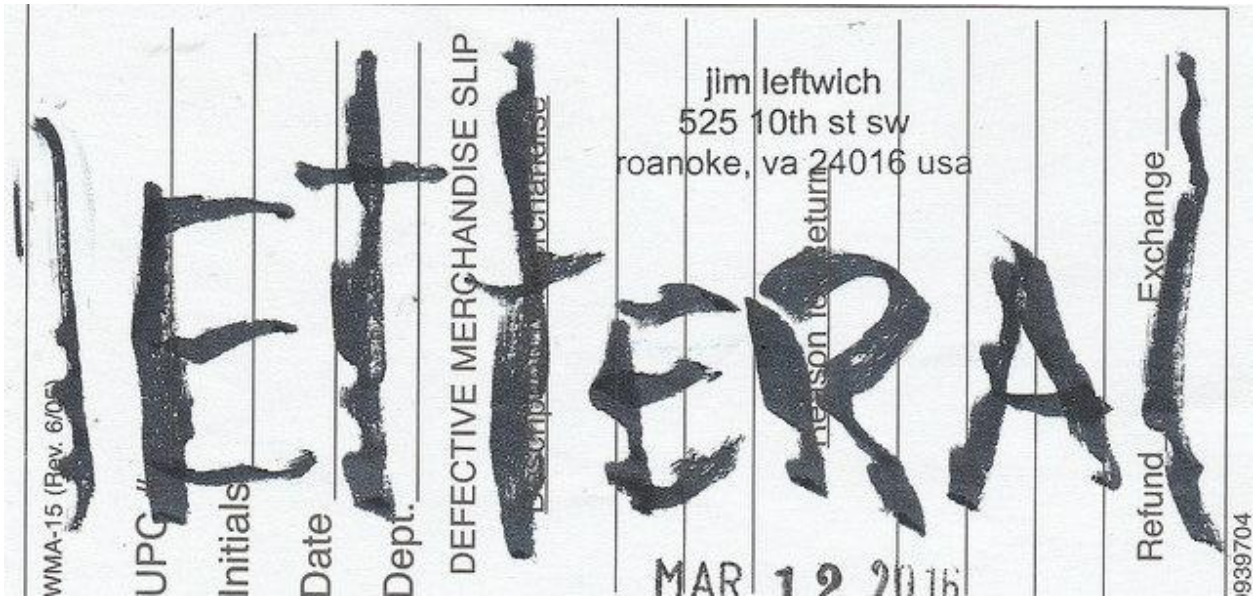
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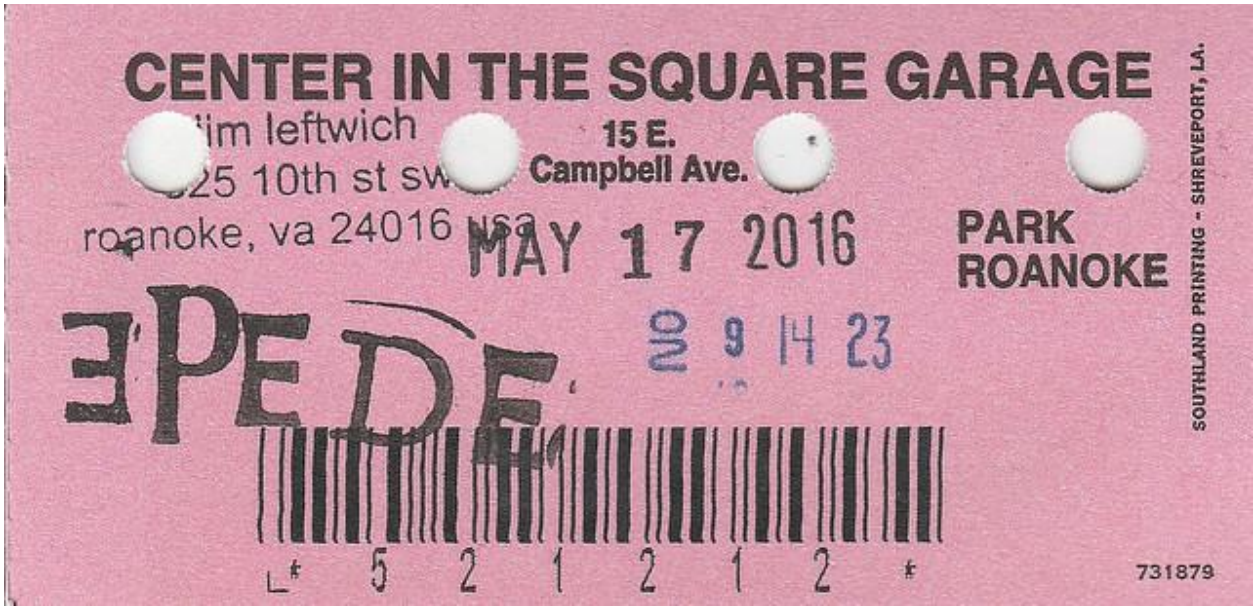
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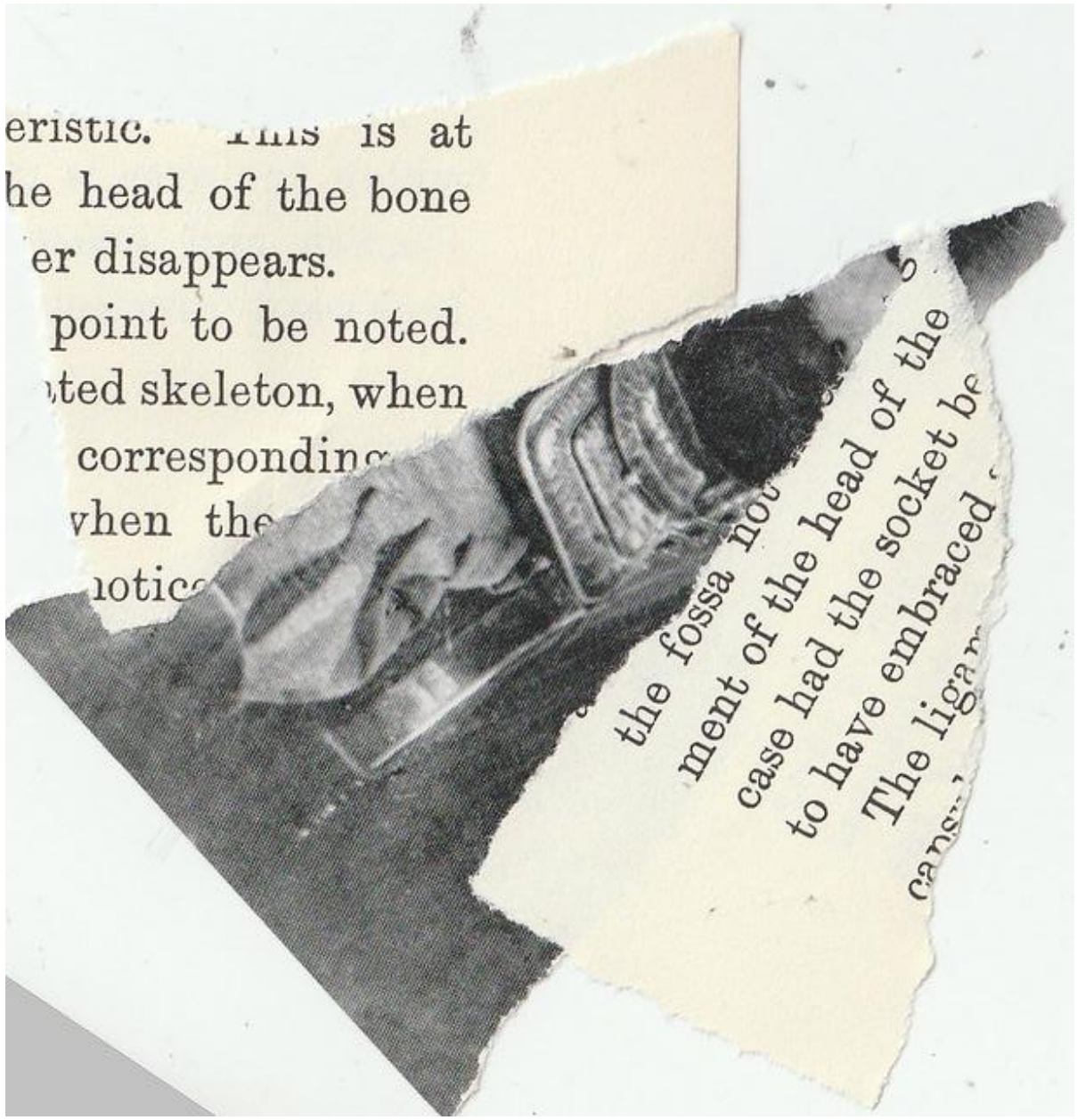
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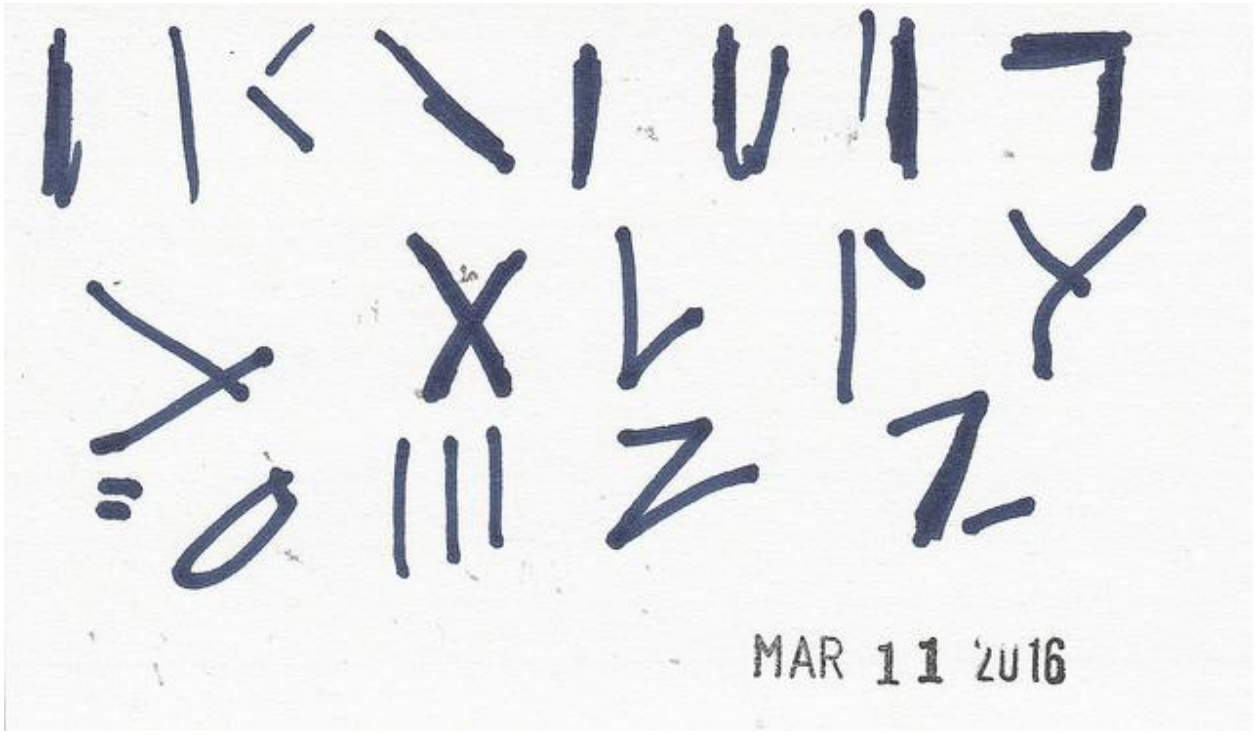
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karl young
from sighting d.a.levy (2001)

There are odd (at times comic, at times almost eerie) reasons why levy needs good textual editors. levy's opus bristles with typos that are no more than that. It wouldn't matter much if typos such as these were simply corrected, as it would not matter at all if the typos in my works of the period were cleaned up. But typos wander in and out of language full of other characteristics. Most often, levy warped individual words according to pronunciation, the needs of scoring the text for reading, puns, and a full range of neologisms. In many poems, at least

one such variation appears in every line. They are necessary, and so are editors who can distinguish them from typos. What happens to the poetry if the deliberate and integral neologism, puns, phonetic scores, elided words, and so forth get ironed out or standardized by an editor? Typos and some textual variations arose from the rapid and not particularly careful circumstances of production. This could include not only changes from one edition to another, but also such conundrums as those arising from altering or replacing mimeo stencils in mid-printing. If levy had been nothing but the wild-eyed lunatic of the mythology, someone whose death mattered more than his life, this wouldn't mean much. But he was more than that. His conception of poetry was fluid and volatile, leading him to perpetually reshape and rethink the nature of language as he went. On one level, you could see this as an act of rebellion on one of the most basic scales. On another, this constant rethinking and reworking of words, syntax, and sentence structure forms an integral part of the sense, the sound, and the feel of words as used in everything from speech to advertising to the playing of games. This practice was often inextricably bound to what I can only call conceits, in the 17th century sense of the term. In this respect, levy bears an uncanny similarity to John Donne, who could spell the same word three different ways within a dozen lines, for reasons that run from sound properties to a particular kind of wit, which could include horny grinning and metaphysical speculation, in a manner not altogether foreign to levy. It's also interesting to note that Donne's secular poems, some considered obscene or blasphemous by the norms of the day, circulated in hand-copied fascicles, essentially the mimeo or samizdat of his era. Comparison with someone like Donne may help break the gestalt of levy hagiography, but shouldn't be pressed too closely. And the textual difficulties presented by levy's work leave an editor with different sets of problems. On one hand, the texts demand emphatic and accurate attention to what may seem minor details and idiosyncrasies to preserve both the sense and the spontaneity of the work. On the other, slavish adherence to correctness goes against the spirit of levy, and could be just as misleading as the outlaw mystique.

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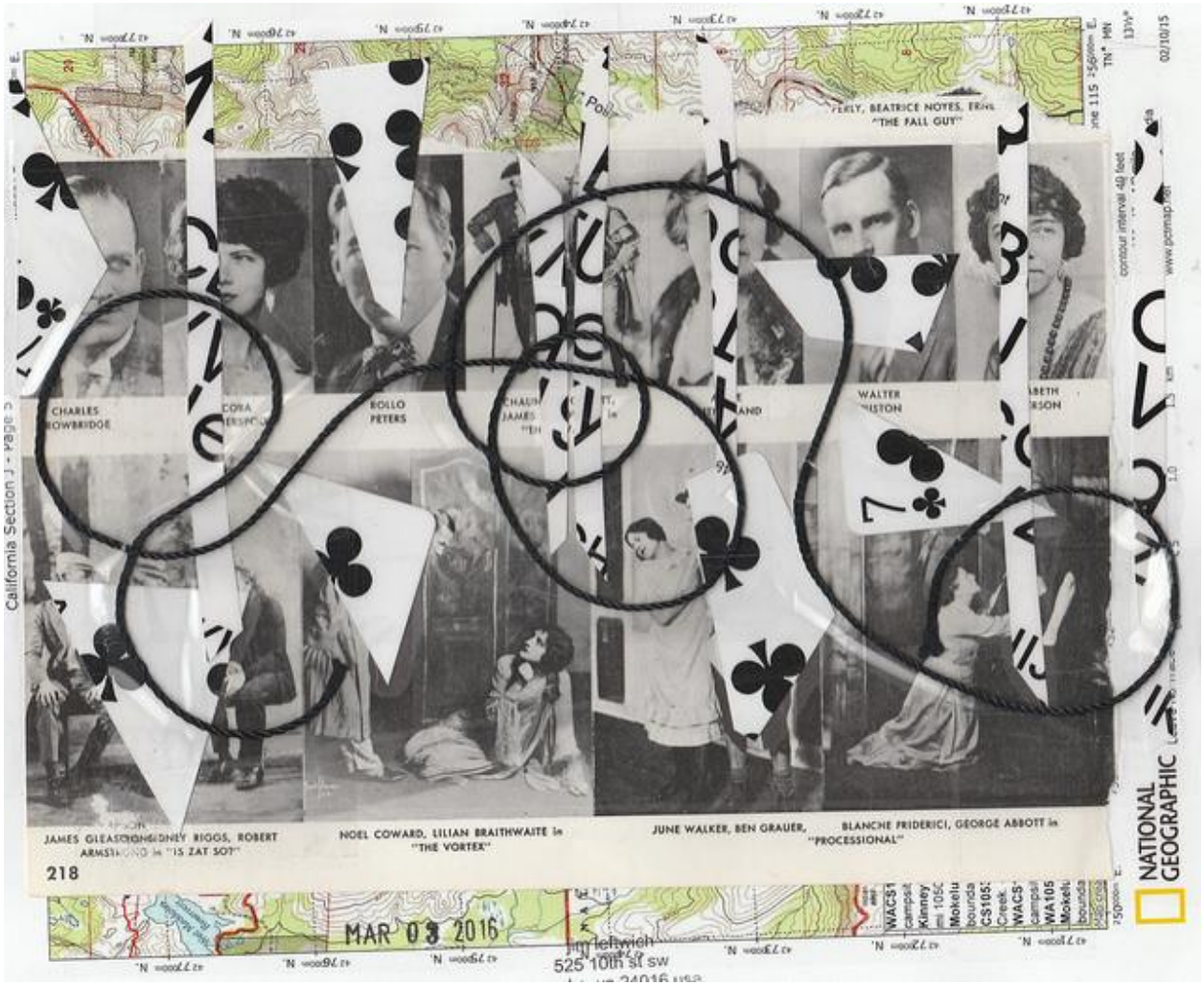

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DIAPHRAGM

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Combustion processes

external-combustion engine employs a secondary working fluid that is interposed between the combustion chamber and the power-producing elements. Fundamentally, the steam engine operates with a high-pressure working medium produced by utilizing the expansion accompanying the vaporization of a liquid; by contrast, the internal-combustion engine utilizes the larger volume of high-temperature combustion products that, when confined, become a high-pressure gaseous medium.

General considerations. *Classification.* The many types of internal-combustion engines can be grouped in a number of different ways on the basis of [illegible] them. Important methods of classification include [illegible] cation, type of fuel and method of ignition, [illegible] ciprocating piston or rotary; cylinder [illegible] strokes per cycle, cooling system, and valve type and location. These various classifications will be discussed further as the various engine types are described.

Valve type and arrangement. Valves for controlling intake and exhaust may be located overhead, on one side, side and overhead, or on opposite sides of the cylinder. These are all the so-called poppet or mushroom valves consisting of a stem with one end enlarged to form a head that permits flow through a passage surrounding the stem when raised from its seat and prevents flow when the head is moved down to contact the valve seat formed in the cylinder block.

Another group of engines has sliding valves that are usually of the sleeve type surrounding the cylinder bore.

Pressure application. Some power plants use the same combustion process but apply the pressure resulting from combustion to different mechanical elements. There are, for example, gas turbines in which the products of combustion are directed through nozzles against the blades of a turbine wheel to cause it to rotate. In the jet engine, the products of combustion simply flow through a nozzle and the reaction force tends to move the nozzle in the opposite direction.

Rotary engines

The Wankel and Tri-Dyne engines (see below) burn the fuel within the engine; they are rotary and do not have conventional cylinders fitted with reciprocating pistons. Instead, the gas pressure acts upon surfaces formed by the configuration of a rotor. Both the gas-turbine and the jet engine have combustion furnaces separate from the power-producing units. The power is produced by the action of the products of combustion on the blades of the turbine or the interior wall of the jet nozzle.

Comparison with other engines. The so-called Stirling hot-air engine that was widely used early in the 19th century burned the fuel in an external chamber. A heat exchanger was employed to heat a secondary fluid (air) that was in contact with the piston faces in the cylinders. The products of combustion thus did not do the work of driving the pistons. This engine is not an internal-combustion engine, but because of the superior continuous combustion process used, it is of interest as a possible low-pollution engine.

The gasoline engine may now be defined as an engine designed to burn a volatile liquid fuel with ignition initiated by an electrical spark. When such an engine is compared with other types, certain similarities and differences are evident as well as some advantages and disadvantages. The diesel engine and the gas engine (an engine utilizing a gas such as propane as the fuel) have a good deal in common with the gasoline engine, since they are all cylinder-and-piston engines burning fuel-air mixtures in contact with moving components (piston, turbine blades). The important difference that distinguishes the diesel engine is that it has no spark-ignition system. The diesel is heavier and more expensive per horsepower of output, but it has a longer life and operates at less cost per horsepower-hour because it burns less fuel, and diesel fuel in general is less expensive than gasoline.

Because it does not have the quiet, smooth-running characteristic or the flexibility of the gasoline engine, the diesel engine has had little application in passenger automobiles. It has, however, taken over from the gasoline engine almost all of the heavy-duty vehicle field. Trucks, tractors, and buses, except for the smallest sizes, are diesel-powered.

The gas engine

The gas engine has much in common with the gasoline engine; in fact, in some instances their differences are very slight at best. Structurally, the difference lies primarily in the substitution of a gas-mixing valve for a carburetor. The cylinder and piston configurations are the same. In general, gases have better antiknock qualities than gasoline (see below), permitting slightly higher compression ratios without knock or other combustion difficulties.

From the standpoint of application, the gas engine burning natural gas, manufactured gas, or industrial by-product gas is limited primarily to stationary power plant use because it must remain connected to the gas pipe line. If, however, the fuel is liquefied petroleum gas, sometimes called bottled gas, the containers of gas can be carried in a vehicle, leading to much flexibility in applications. The present obstacle is that facilities are not readily available for replenishing the gas supply. Dual carburetors have been produced experimentally that make it possible to operate an engine on either liquefied petroleum gas or gasoline; thus dual gas-gasoline engines are a distinct possibility.

Engine types. Of the different techniques for recovering the power from the combustion process the most important so far has been the four-stroke cycle, a conception now over 100 years old.

Four-stroke cycle. The four-stroke cycle is illustrated in Figure 16. With the inlet valve open, the piston first descends on the intake stroke. An explosive mixture of

Figure 16: Strokes of a four-stroke cycle.

gasoline vapour and air is drawn into the cylinder by the partial vacuum thus created. The mixture is compressed as the piston ascends on the compression stroke with both valves closed. As the end of the stroke is approached, the charge is ignited by an electric spark. The power stroke follows, with both valves still closed and the gas pressure, due to the expansion of the burned gas, pressing on the piston crown. During the exhaust stroke, the ascending piston forces the spent products of combustion through the open exhaust valve. The cycle then repeats itself. Each cycle thus requires four strokes of the piston—intake, compression, power, and exhaust—and two revolutions of the crankshaft.

A disadvantage of the four-stroke cycle is that only half as many power strokes are completed as in the two-stroke cycle (see below) and only half as much power can be expected from an engine of a given size at a given operating speed. The four-stroke cycle, however, provides more positive clearing out of exhaust gases (scavenging) and reloading of the cylinders, reducing the amount of loss of fresh charge to the exhaust.

Two-stroke cycle. The two-stroke cycle was developed in 1878. In it the compression and power strokes of the four-stroke cycle are carried out without the inlet and exhaust strokes, thus requiring only one revolution of the crankshaft to complete the cycle.

Figure 17 illustrates the two-stroke-cycle engine of a so-called uniflow type in which the fresh fuel mixture is forced into the cylinder through circumferential ports by a rotary blower. The exhaust gases pass through poppet valves in the cylinder head that are opened and closed by a cam-follower mechanism. The valves are timed to start to open toward the end of the power stroke after the cylinder pressure has dropped appreciably. The inlet ports in the cylinder wall start to uncover after the exhaust opening has decreased the cylinder pressure to the inlet pressure produced by the blower. The exhaust valves are allowed to remain open for a few degrees of crank rotation after the inlet ports have been covered by the rising piston

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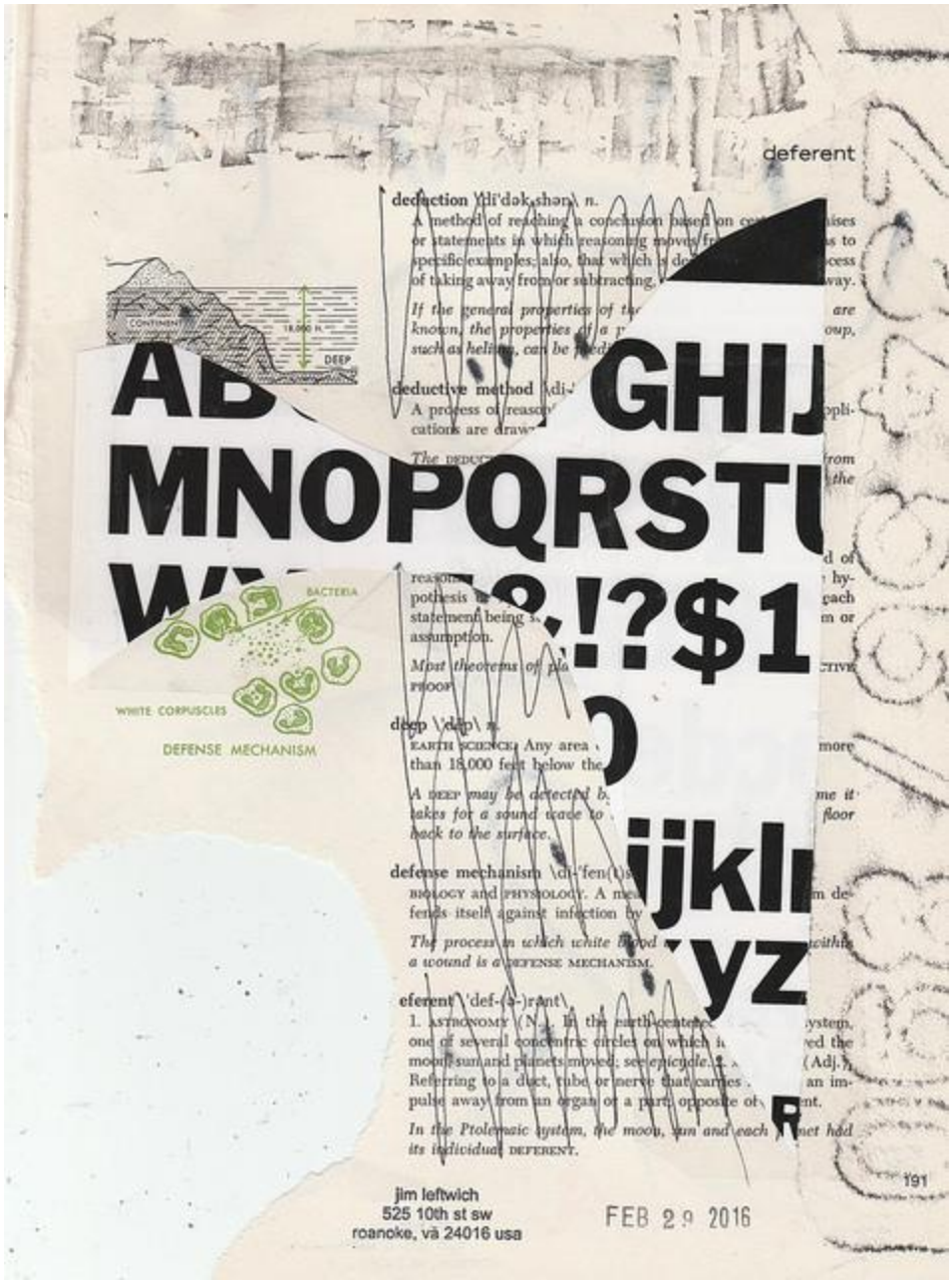
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SWITCHES

Switches are manufactured in many forms. They are used to interconnect one or several

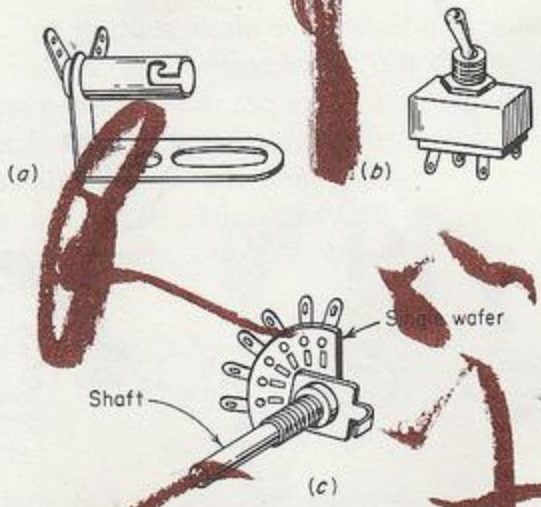

Fig. 17-10 Examples of electrical support hardware. (a) Pilot-light socket. (b) Toggle switch. (c) Rotary switch.

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This ticket is a license only to use one vehicle parking space. Acceptance of this ticket constitutes an agreement that the owners and operators of this lot shall not be responsible for loss or damage to the vehicle, its accessories or contents resulting from theft, vandalism, fire or any other cause. No employee of the owner or operator can change this agreement. If the holder does not agree to these conditions, they may immediately exit this lot at no charge.

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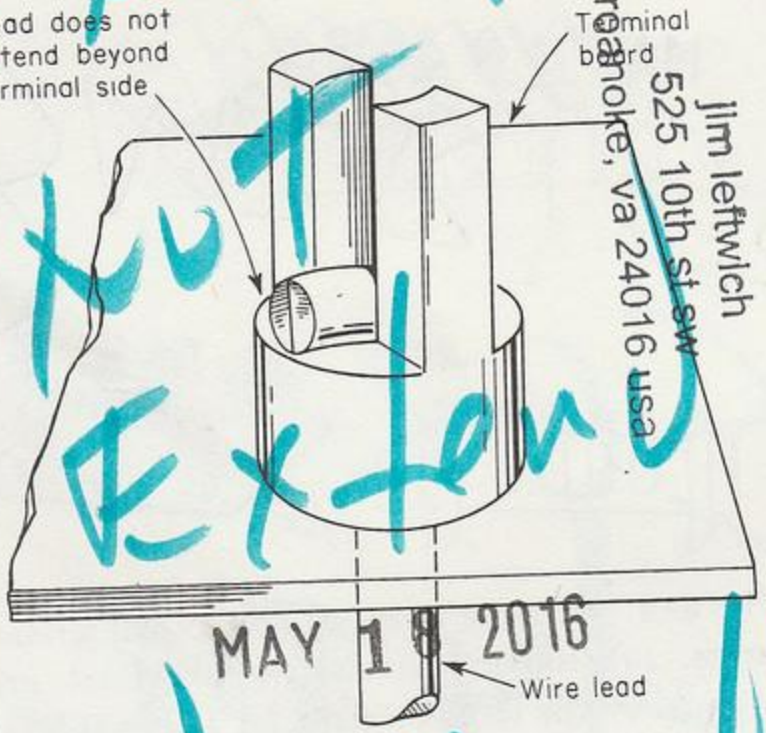

. 9·7 Terminating a lead through a bifurcated
ninal.

FLAT TERMINALS

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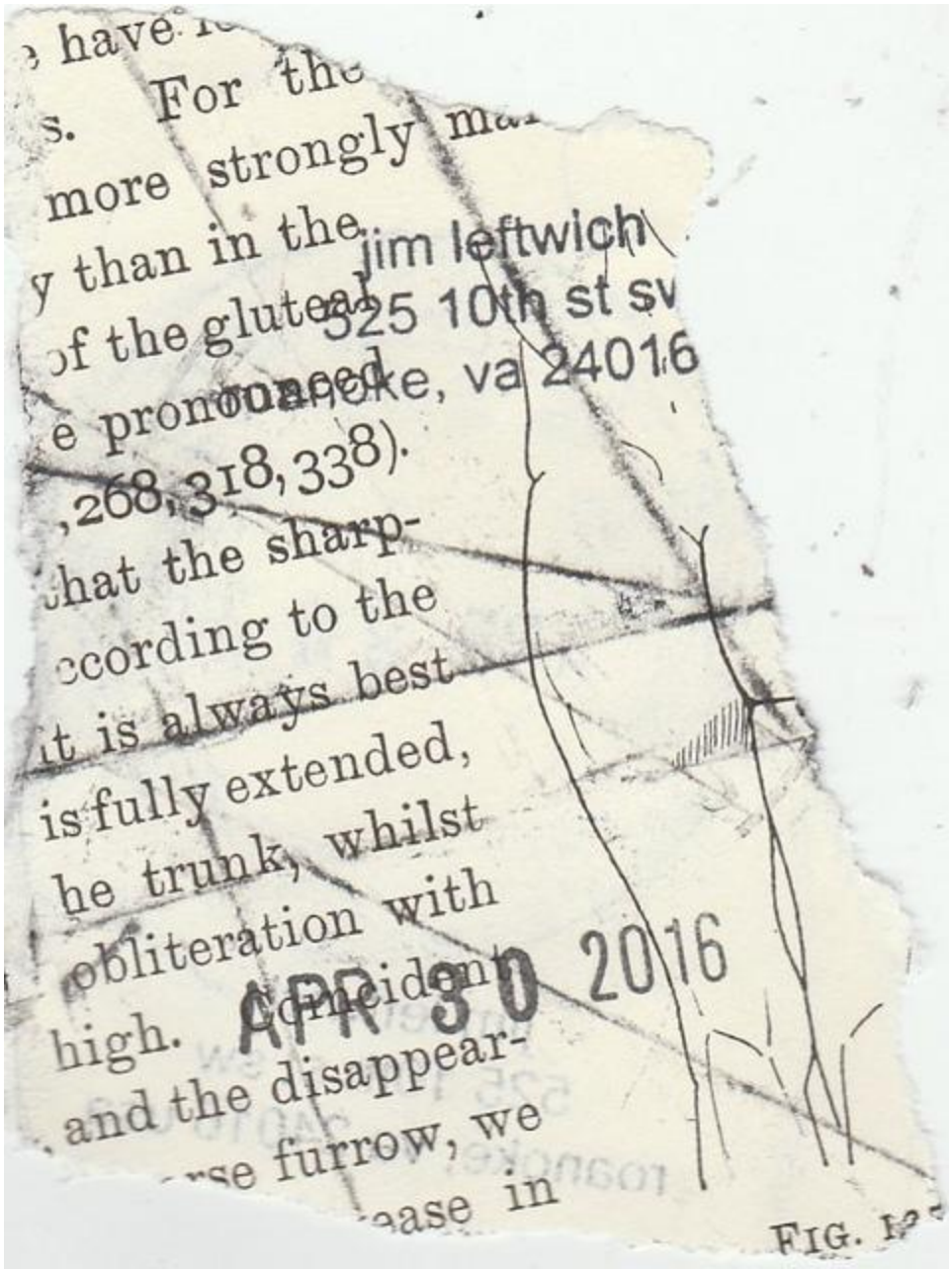
MAY 18 20

or pipe
are illustr rotect
the surface o pipe, the clamp
may be covered wi a section of rubber as
shown in Fig. 17·9*b*. A protective clamp is
known as a *cushioned clamp.*

(*a*) (*b*)

(*c*)

Fig. 17·9 Clamps and brackets. (*a*) Cable or pipe clamp. (*b*) Cushioned clamp. (*c*) Mounting bracket.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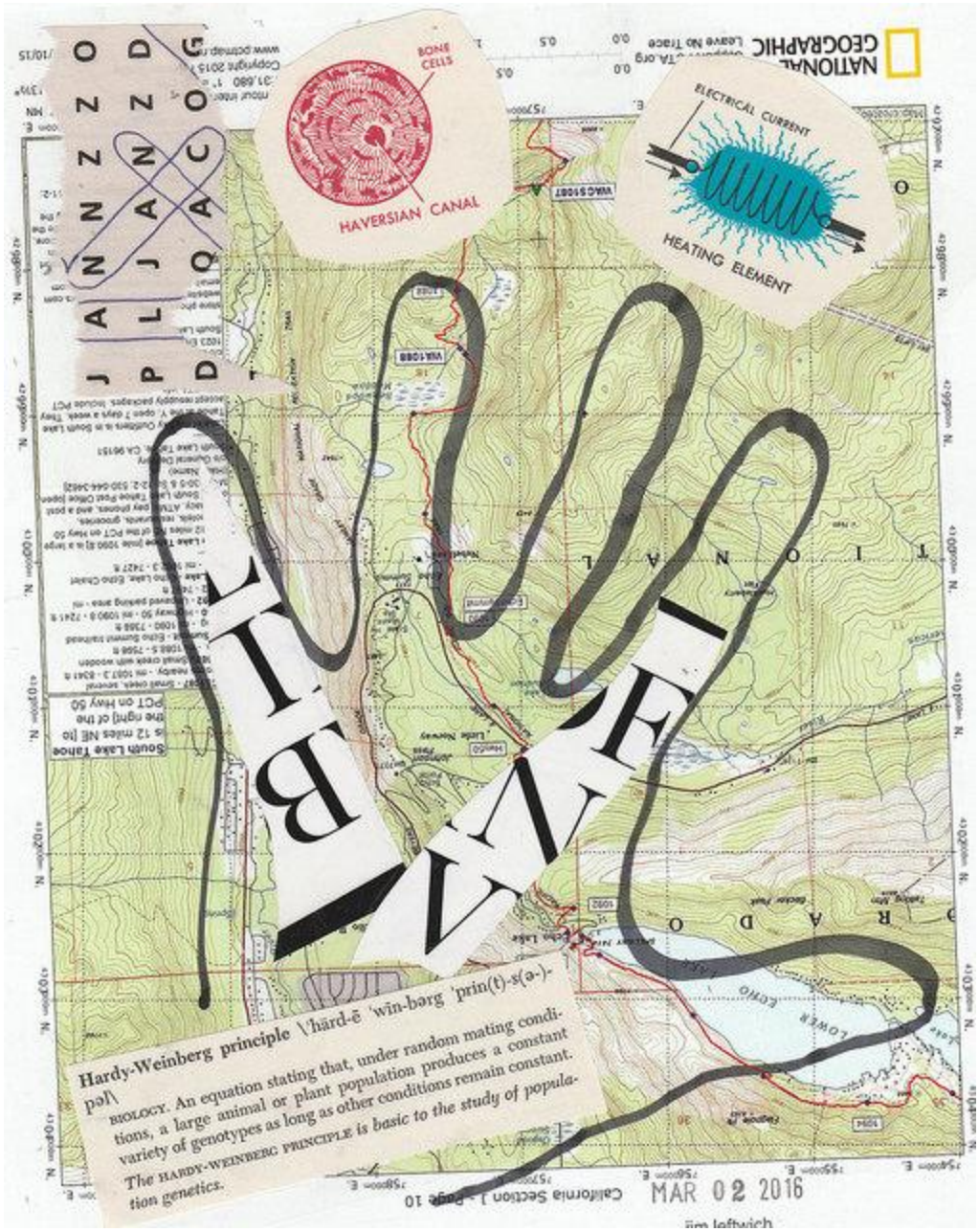
BONE CELLS
HAVERSIAN CANAL
ELECTRICAL CURRENT
HEATING ELEMENT
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
Hardy-Weinberg principle \'härd-ē 'wīn-bərg 'prin(t)-s(ə)-pəl\
BIOLOGY. An equation stating that, under random mating conditions, a large animal or plant population produces a constant variety of genotypes as long as other conditions remain constant. The HARDY-WEINBERG PRINCIPLE is basic to the study of population genetics.
MAR 02 2016

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Dan Waber
from Response to Questions About d.a.levy

I also gain from levy's publishing efforts the ability to recognize in publishing what I'd previously learned in a career in the restaurant industry. What I learned on the line during the rushes was that there are three ways to do everything. There's a right way, a wrong way, and a right NOW way. You can get buried if your drive for artistic perfection is untempered by a passion to get it finished. The right way is theoretical, the wrong way is a disaster, the right NOW way is what gets urgent work done. The right now way sees a need and doesn't – no, it's more accurate to say and can't – wait for all the stars to line up, for all the perfect materials to be in hand. The

right now way sees what needs to be done and asks: how can we make what we have do what we want done? When the question is phrased this way action is implicit and cannot fail to happen.

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Buck Mountain Overlook March 2016

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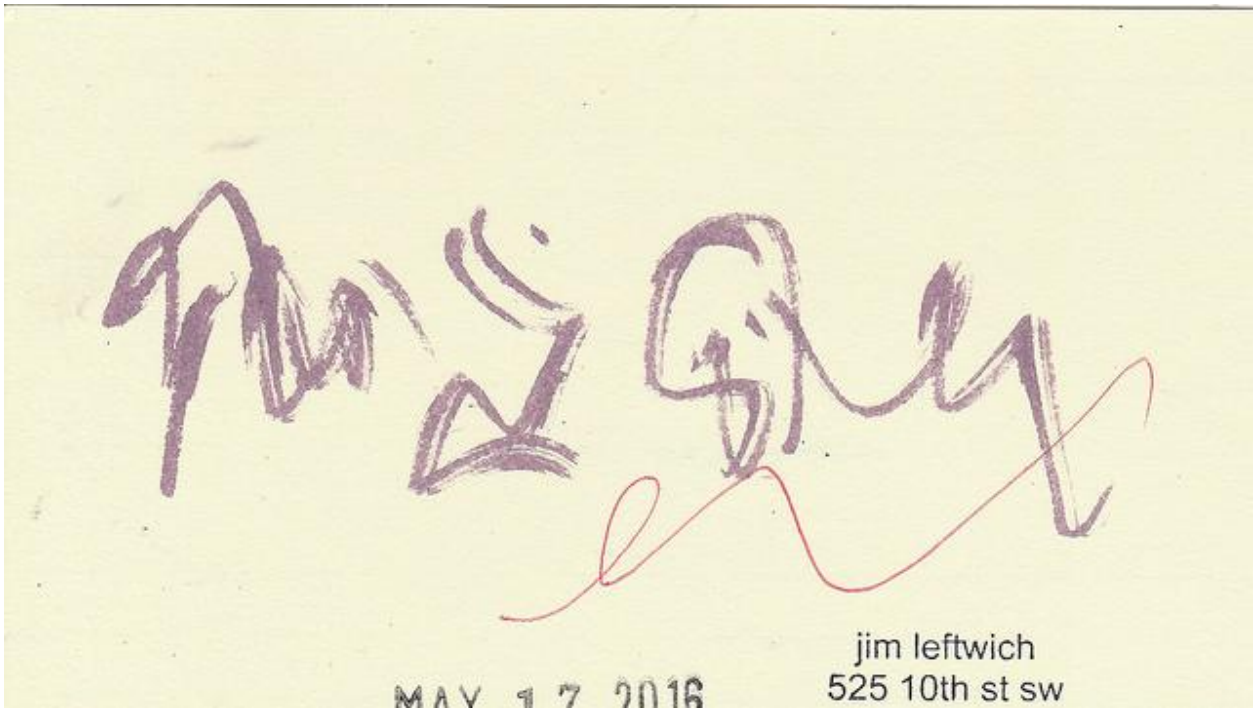

internal border of the blade-bone. There are two external angles, one anterior, which corresponds to the outer end of the attached border, the other posterior, which is formed by the fusion of the external with the posterior border. At this point the spine becomes continuous with a process called the *acromion process*, which is carried upwards and outwards for some distance, in line with the posterior border of the

The right shoulder-blade (scapula).

FIG. 57. Back view. FIG. 58. External view. FIG. 59. Front view.

a. Glenoid fossa, for head of humerus.
b. Spine.
c. Acromion process.
d. Facet for outer end of collar-bone.
e. Coracoid process.
f. Superior angle.
g. Inferior angle.
h. External or axillary border.
i. Internal or vertebral border.
k. Superior border.
l. Supra-spinous fossa.
m. Infra-spinous fossa.
n. Ventral or anterior surface.

spine. It then turns somewhat suddenly forwards, and becomes compressed and flattened, so that its surfaces are directed upwards and downwards. It arches over the shoulder-joint, and is furnished on its inner border near its extremity with a small facet, by means of which it articulates with the outer end of the collar-bone. This process is of great importance in relation to the surface contours, as it forms the summit of the shoulder, and is superficial

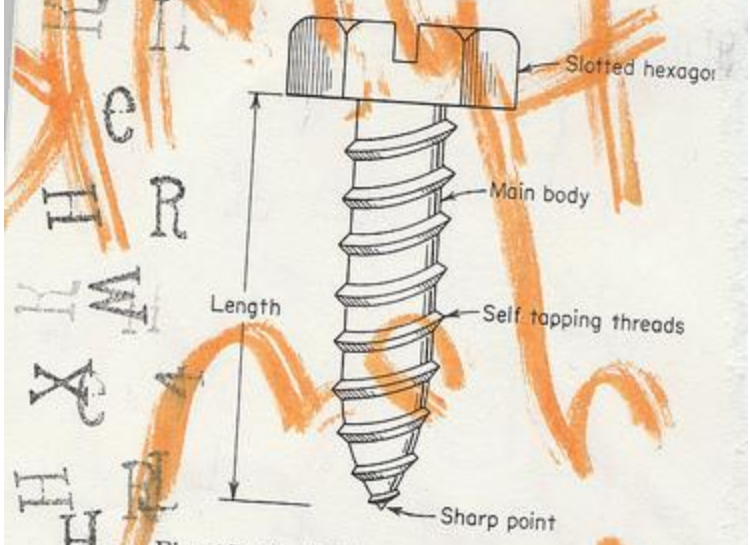

Fig. 17 · 8 Self-tapping sheet-metal screw.

main body of the shank is all that is necess
The threads of the screw are designed to
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speed nut illustrated in Fig. 17 · 4*c* is us

CLAMPS AND BRACKETS

When it becomes necessary to hold a cabl
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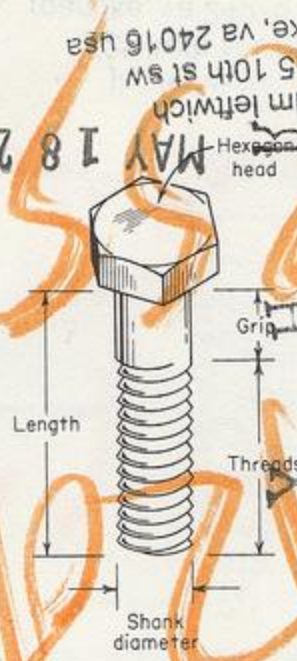
Another aid to mass ...roduction ... the self-tapping screw used on ... metal products. Such a screw is illustrated in Fig. 17 · 8. Because of the self-tapping feature, no threaded nuts or threaded holes are necessary. A hole of sufficient diameter to give clearance to the

...g. 17 · 7 Miscellaneous locking devices. (*a*) Cotter pin. (*b*) Rivet.



g. 17 · 6 Identification of a bolt.

rangement prevents the nut from working self loose during vibration. A cotter pin is llustrated in Fig. 17 · 7*a*.

RIVETS

Modern fabrication techniques continue to make use of the rivet for the permanent binding of two pieces of metal. Since the riv not threaded, its application can h ple and fast. This of course on of electronic


9

around the shoulder-joint. It will be described at greater length when the anatomy of that joint is considered.

Arising from the posterior surface of the shoulder-blade is the process called the *spine*. This is somewhat triangular in form. It is attached by one of its borders to the blade-bone, the posterior surface of which it thus divides into two unequal fossae, called respectively the *supra-* and *infra-spinous fossae*, according as they lie above or below the spine which separates them. The remaining two sides of the spine form free borders, that is to say, they are not attached by osseous union to any other parts of the bone; one, the longest or posterior

Fig. 56. On the left side of the figure the girdle is shown pulled back, on the right side drawn forward.

a. Collar-bone (clavicle).
b. Shoulder-blade (scapula).
c. Breast-bone.
d. First dorsal vertebra.
e. First rib.

border, is superficial throughout its entire extent, and forms an important factor in the modelling of the surface contours over it. The external border is short and curved, connecting the external extremities of the attached and the posterior borders. The plane of this triangular spinous process is oblique to the plane of the blade-bone in an upward direction, a fact which is best displayed on making a section of the bone. Its upper surface forms part of the floor of the supra-spinous fossa, its under surface part of the infra-spinous fossa.

The inner angle of this spine, formed by the convergence of the posterior and attached borders, corresponds to the point of junction of the upper with the middle third of the

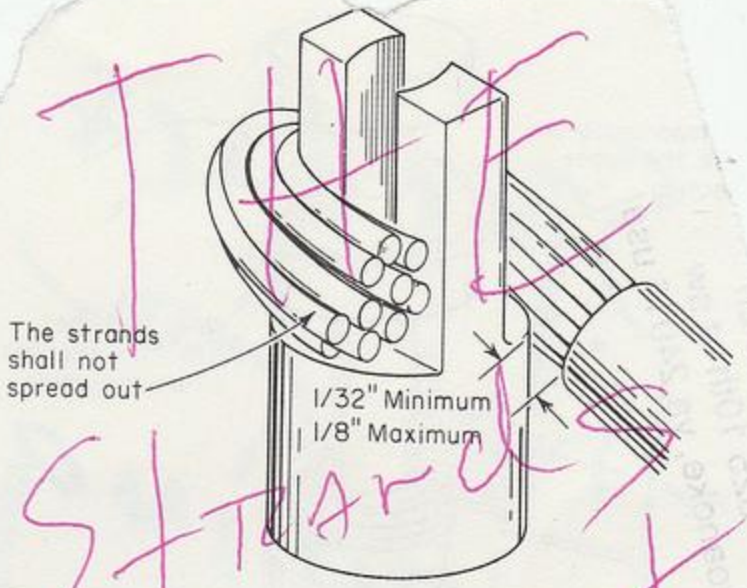


Fig. 9·5 Specifications for wrapping a wire around both prongs of a bifurcated terminal.

9·2 BIFURCATED TERMINALS

The use of bifurcated terminals parallels the application of the turret terminal. However, according to construction and
different methods of wrap
Three methods em
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to 9·7

Fig. 9·6 Specifications for wrapping around one prong of a bifurcated terminal.

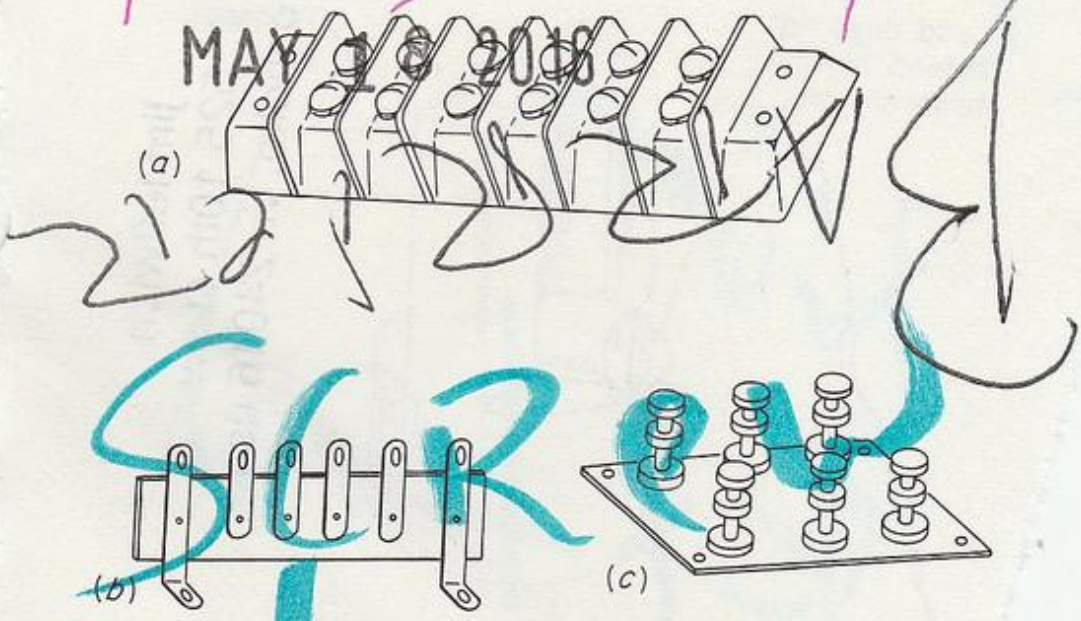

Fig. 9·2 Types of terminal boards and termina
strips. (*a*) Barrier, screw-type terminal stri
(*b*) Solder-type terminal strip. (*c*) Terminal boa

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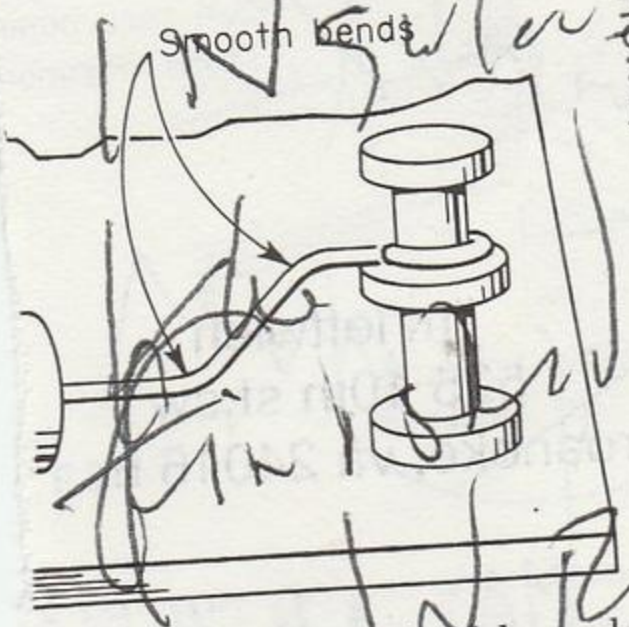
in Fig. 9 • 4.



nponents on terminal boards.

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head allows for the use of a wrench instead
of a screw driver.

COTTER PIN

Bolts and nuts are often secured to each other with the aid of cotter pins. To provide for the use of a cotter pin the bolt has a small hole drilled through the threaded shank. After the nut has been tightened in place, a cotter pin is inserted through the hole, and the ends of the pin spread apart. Such an

Fig. 7·5 Assorted washers. (*a*) Flat washer. (*b*) Spring-lock washer. (*c*) External-teeth binding-lock washer. (*d*) Internal-teeth binding-lock washer.

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MAY 18 2016

Coastal landscape of submerged mountains and resulting islands and bays characteristic of Greece along the Aegean Sea.

marsh or fen; clay, sand, and gravel beaming; river terraces and fertile plains.

Central uplands and mountains. The central uplands and plateaus present distinctive landscapes of rounded summits, steep slopes, valleys, and depressions. Examples of such physiographic features can be found in the Southern Uplands of Scotland, the Massif Central of France, the Iberian Meseta, and Bohemia. Routes detour around, or seek gaps through, these uplands, whose German appellation, *Horst* ("thicket"), reveals their still wooded character, while their coal basins give them great economic importance. The well-watered plateaus give rise to many rivers and are well adapted to pastoral farming. Volcanic rocks add to the diversity of these regions.

Northwest highlands. The ancient, often mineral-laden rocks of the northwest highlands, their contours softened by prolonged erosion and glaciation, are found throughout much of Iceland, Ireland, and the north and west Britain and Scandinavia. These highland areas include lands of abundant rainfall, which supplies hydroelectricity and water to industrial cities, and provide summer pastures for cattle. These lands, however, are of little use for crops. The coasts of the northwest highlands—notably the fjords of Norway—invite maritime enterprise.

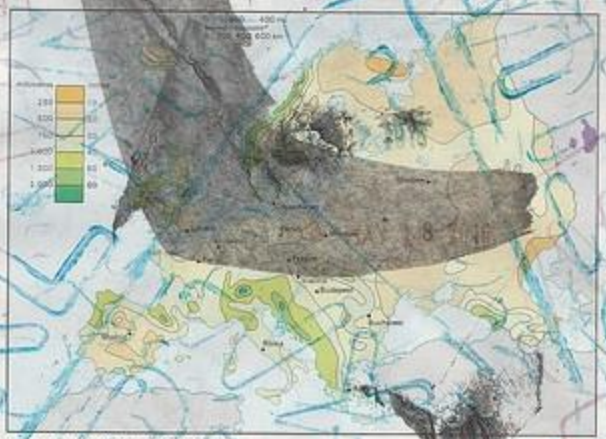
Southern Europe. A world of peninsulas and islands, southern Europe is subject to its own climatic regime with fragmented but predominantly mountain and plateau landscapes. Iberia and Anatolia (Turkey) are extensive peninsulas whose interior tablelands of Paleozoic rocks are flanked by mountain ranges of Alpine type. The restricted lowlands lie within interior basins or fringe the coasts; those of Portugal, Macedonia, Thrace, and north Italy are relatively large. The Alps furnish much water for electric-generating stations, as for many rivers.

Peninsulas and islands of the south

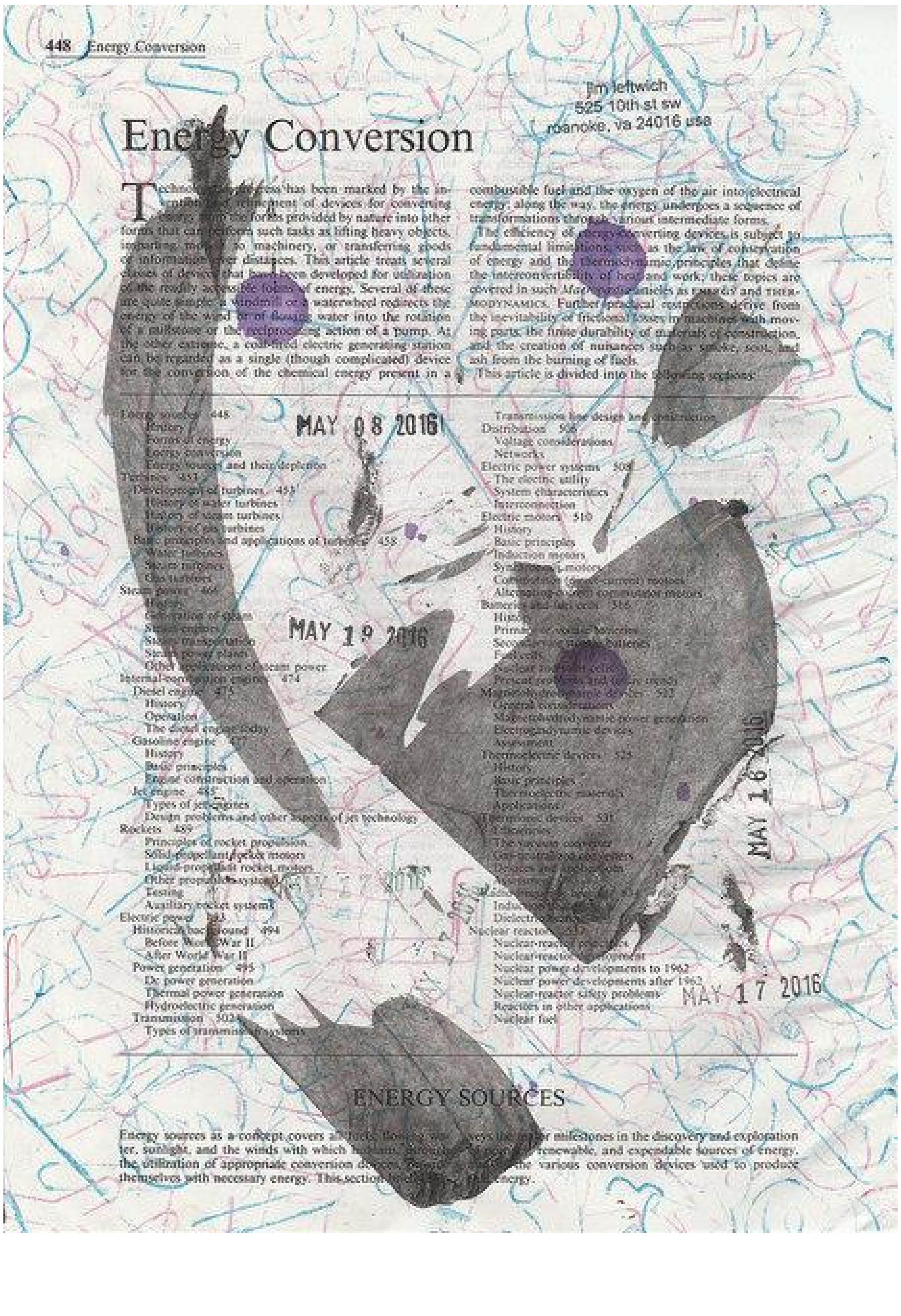
Detailed discussion of the Alps, Apennines, Carpathian Mountains, European Plain, Pyrenees, and Ural Mountains can be found at the end of this article.

CLIMATE

As Francis Bacon, the great English Renaissance man of letters, aptly observed, "every wind has its weather." It is air-mass circulation that provides the main key to Europe's climate, the more so since masses of Atlantic Ocean origin can pass freely through the lowlands, except in the case of the Caledonian mountains of Norway. Polar air masses derived from areas close to Iceland and tropical



Average annual precipitation for Europe.


448 Energy Conversion
Jim leftwich
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roanoke, va 24016 usa
Energy Conversion
has been marked by the in-
of devices for converting
forms provided by nature into other
such tasks as lifting heavy objects,
machinery, or transferring goods
distances. This article treats several
developed for utilization
energy. Several of these
waterwheel redirects the
water into the rotation
action of a pump. At
electric generating station
can be regarded as a single (though complicated) device
conversion of the chemical energy present in a
combustible fuel and the oxygen of the air into electrical
energy along the way, the energy undergoes a sequence of
various intermediate forms.
converting devices is subject to
fundamental
the law of conservation
of energy and
principles that define
the interconvertibility of heat and work; these topics are
covered in such
articles as
MODYNAMICS. Further
derive from
the inevitability of frictional losses in machines with mov-
ing parts, the finite durability of materials of construction,
and the creation of nuisances
smoke, soot, and
ash from the burning of fuels.
This article is divided into the following sections:
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ter, sunlight, and the winds with which
renewable, and expendable sources of energy.
the utilization of appropriate conversion
the various conversion devices used to produce
themselves with necessary energy. This section


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r, it is necessary for the screw of the terr
ıl to be tight to ensure a good electrical con-
ıection.

SUMMARY

Terminals are used to tie two or more wires electrically. Terminals are also used to support small component parts, such as resistors, capacitors, and semiconductor diodes. Terminal boards are also found on transformers and relays.

EXERCISES

Job 9 • 1 How to appreciate the use of terminals

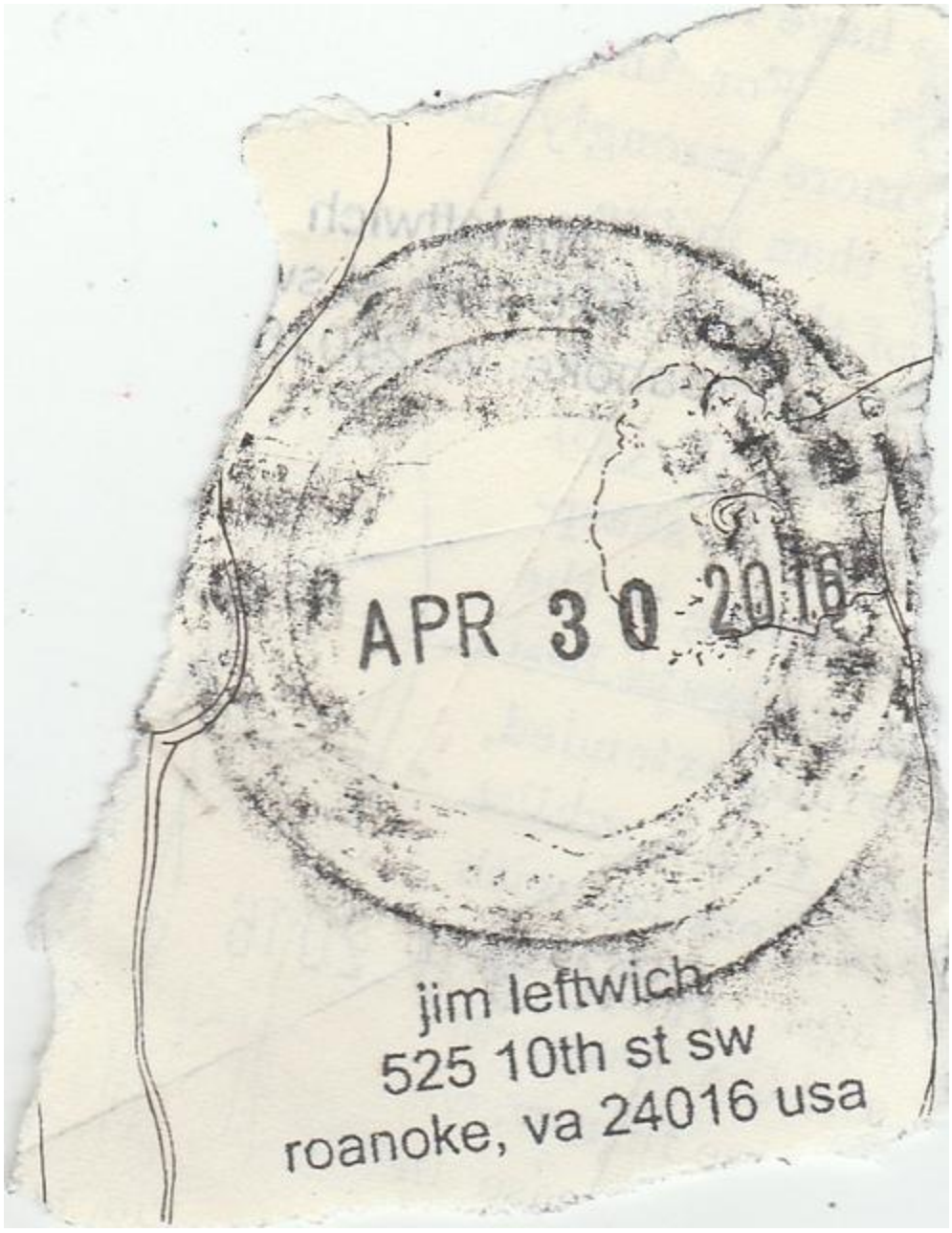
OBJECTIVES

1. To recognize terminals
2. To appreciate the usefulness of terminals

MATERIALS REQUIRED

Equipment:

New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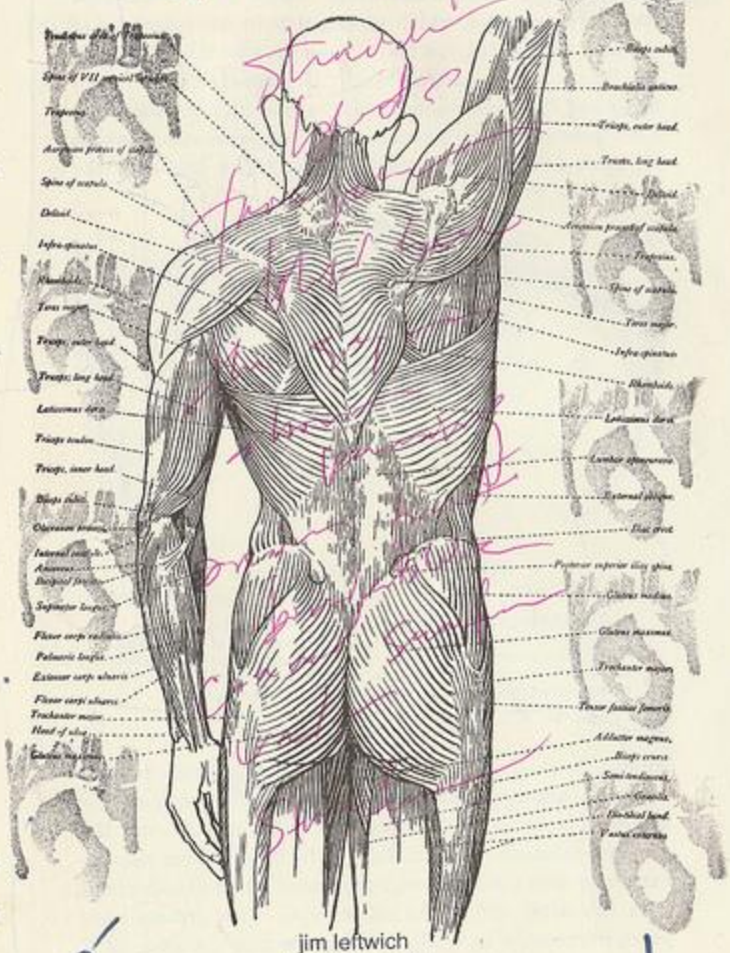

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MAY 18 2016

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destructive happens

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the furrowed sublime
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dawn to socks/socio-economic

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at an unreadable
twilight

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writing against itself is pragmatism
writing against itself is
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Bob Grumman
May 1992

By now it should be apparent that a signal virtue of this book is its bringing levy himself, through his friends' reminiscenses of him, to life. Literary Biography and Social Document-- as just these two things alone, Zen Concrete is well worth buying. But its greatest value is as a collection of levy's art.
That begins with Zen Concrete, 1967, which consists of a sequence of what levy called "experiments in destructive writing." Its first page contains something that apparently was a poem, but all its letters have been blacked out. Trivial? Perhaps. But considered as a kind of drawing of literary process, it begins to say more than On one level it says not of silence but of silenced writing--and this no doubt refers, in part, to the attempt of the police in Cleveland to silence levy as a poet by twice arresting him for purveying obscenity. But it also speaks of the poet's disappointment with his medium. Also, the canceled words look like they're seeping larger, flowing toward the paper's edge, or even misting upward off it, into subtler expression. Other things that cross the mind: that some portions of the poem are only lightly scratched out, and others heavily, and passionately, defaced suggests the poem's personality--as does its still apparent shape. As a composition its author turned against, it is amusing, too, particularly at its start, where lines between lines had to be canceled--as if the poet, dissatisfied with his effort first tried to rewrite the beginning of it, then gave up. The title, "Selected Writings," which is left unmarked at the top of the page with levy's name and the year of composition, suggests something of the artist's sardonic self-contempt for his presuming to work up an Ouevre out of matter better blacked out.

Ingrid Swanberg
(1997)

I'd like to turn now to levy's destructive writing poems. The "experiments in destructive writing" of the Zen Concrete and The Tibetan Stroboscope sequences are Concrete poem-collages largely composed of heavily ink-saturated fields of "text", in which words are darkened and blurred beyond legibility. Words and lines slip, cloud, grow, bend, change, appear, disappear and decompose on the page. Fragments of Buddhist scripture, photo images from contemporary "skin magazines," images from sacred (erotic) Tibetan and Indian art, and ironic typewritten captions are sometimes embedded into the syntax formed by the saturated fields of

darkened text. These embedded images seem to gain the character of the obliterated typography, and to sink into its obscurity. There is a mood of annihilation; a subtle reference to censorship. The overwhelming effect is a sense of great immediacy, direct transmission, a ground zero impact. A frequent response to these poems (when a response is not refused out of hand--this itself, of course, being a response) is laughter.

Geof Huth
April 15, 2004

In the 1960s, the poet d.a. levy used a method of cancellation he called destructive writing by first collaging together found images and found and original text and then obliterating large sections of the text with swaths and puddles and oceans of black ink. His technique is one of the most dramatic forms of cancellation (second only to the rare total cancellation of a text), and examples of it appear (or disappear) in The Tibetan Stroboscope.

Joel Lipman
(2007)

levy's "destructive writing" remains a unique accomplishment in poetry for its skeptical lucidity regarding content/form, its fusion and unity as a verbo-visual text, its cerebral shapeliness and typographic suggestiveness. d.a.levy's destructive writing is so sensual I can almost taste and feel its resonant odor, bite and bleed.

Actualized on the page, the sparest of the destructive poems [compositions such asblack photon, acid yantra, galactic waystation or ting smoke] are poems where preconsidered content, hand, technology and technique yield to gesture. These are not about. They are pure mark. That a poet of levy's lexical power could fluidly transfer his visionary intent to such urgent, uniquely indelible texts has always amazed and inspired me.

The persistence of levy's accomplishments stand as more remarkable when considered in the context of Ingrid Swanberg's comment in the introduction to zen concrete & etc. that levy was "...acutely aware of the irrelevance of the poet to an utilitarian culture…[that] he took this nothingness as his ground…." Perhaps d.a.levy the poet, as visceral meat, lacks relevance, but the poems as objects resound and endure. As language objects, levy's poems burn, stagger, stun, assault, vaporize and ultimately transform social complacency and, paradoxically, jettison despair.

Karl Young
(2007)

Even with the best maintenance of a machine, mimeo tended to be sloppy. I didn’t like this and used a process called slip sheeting. As each sheet came out of the cylinders, I dropped in a piece of cardboard so that the ink would not set off on the next page to follow it, and to minimize smearing or blurring on the side just printed. Clearly, although I appreciated and made use of the roughness around letters, I was too young and too dumb to realize how much else I lost with this fastidiousness. levy thought it was funny. He initially started setting up pages in such a way that any smearing or set-off that occurred contributed to the feel of immediacy and personal contact of the publication. This seems to have been largely an intuitive process. I don't know how he did it, since many mimeo productions done more or less the same way simply looked tacky. Taking a cue from blurs and set-off, levy began overprinting texts, sometimes for visual effects alone, sometimes as a technique to obscure some words while leaving others visible, creating a new text out of an old. A number of other mimeographers had reversed stencils, printing texts backward. This was almost invariably done to produce results that were merely cute. levy worked reversed stencils in conjunction with other print runs to produce meaningful interactions of directions. His most resourceful use of mimeography came from over-inking stencils. Slight overinks were one of the perennial annoyances for veteran mimeographers. In a number of late works levy achieved a surprising range of text alteration and abstract graphics through various degrees of over-inking and cylinder impression. The initial results of these prints were often single sheets which he then had reprinted offset so as not to disturb the imbalance he had set up. In this process, he had completely jumped over the standard limitations of mimeo, turning it from one of the most tediously restricted forms of letter reproduction into the tool for one of the most dynamic forms of visual poetry of the era. If readers see the mimeo revolution as a time of literary resurgence in such centers as New York and San Francisco, it’s important to realize that the medium as an art form achieved its highest accomplishment in Cleveland, by a poet who wanted to civilize that city by making it comparably creative to other places.

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05.28.2016

dirt
Alphabet
hair
Meat
dirt
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
Support PCTA.org
Leave No Trace
www.pctmap.net
02/13/15

B Sound

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		K		B	D
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B	C	P		W	L
B	B	C		K	B
U	K	Z		M	A
R	O	G		B	C

bib	jab
bobbing	marble
bulb	pebble
cable	rubber
herb	table

Mumbk

Rubble

bowl

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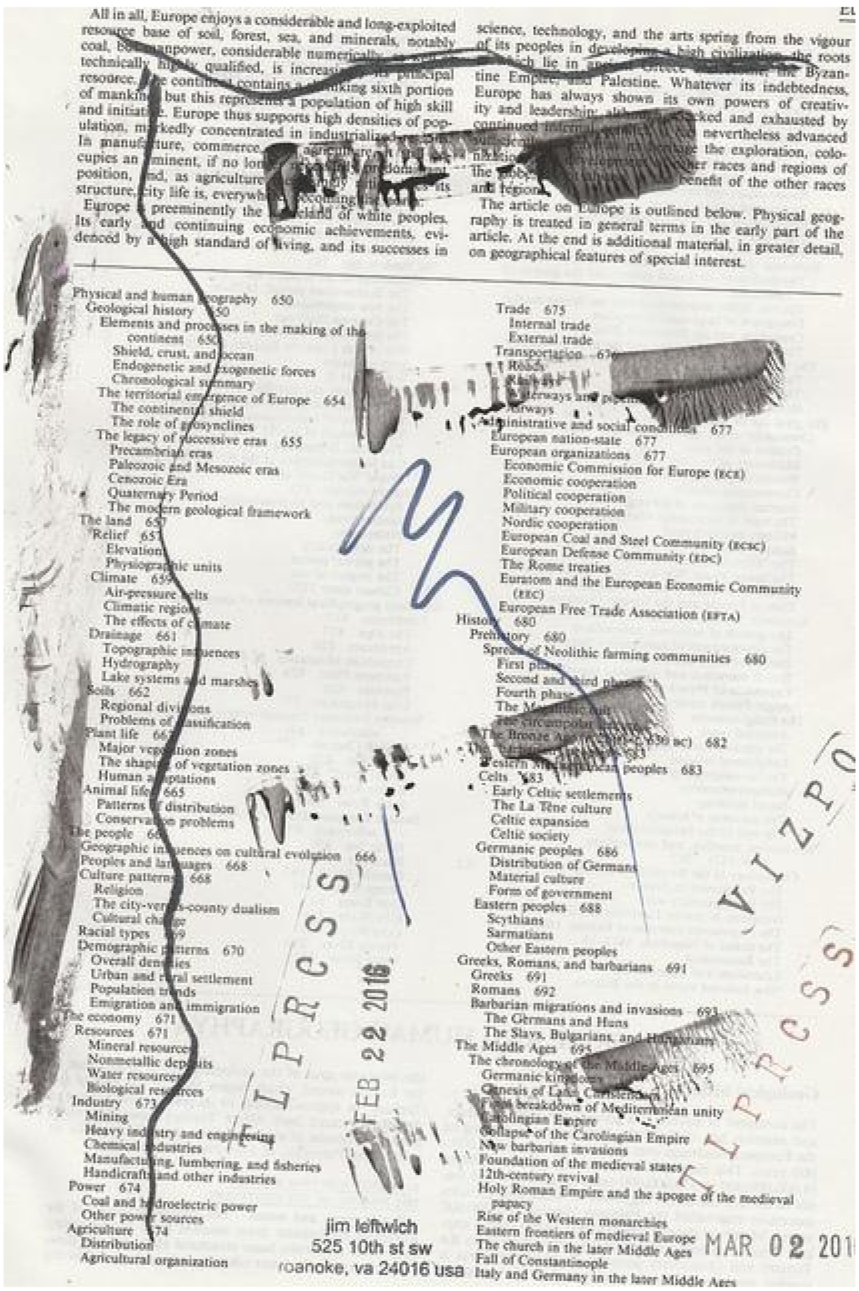

All in all, Europe enjoys a considerable and long-exploited resource base of soil, forest, sea, and minerals, notably coal, but manpower, considerable numerically ... technically highly qualified, is increasingly its principal resource. The continent contains a shrinking sixth portion of mankind, but this represents a population of high skill and initiative. Europe thus supports high densities of population, markedly concentrated in industrialized ... In manufacture, commerce, ... agriculture ... occupies an eminent, if not ... position, and, as agriculture ... structure, city life is, everywhere becoming ... Europe is preeminently the homeland of white peoples. Its early and continuing economic achievements, evidenced by a high standard of living, and its successes in science, technology, and the arts spring from the vigour of its peoples in developing a high civilization, the roots of which lie in ancient Greece ... the Byzantine Empire, and Palestine. Whatever its indebtedness, Europe has always shown its own powers of creativity and leadership ... checked and exhausted by continued ... nevertheless advanced ... the exploration, colonization ... other races and regions of ... The obj... benefit of the other races and regions.

The article on Europe is outlined below. Physical geography is treated in general terms in the early part of the article. At the end is additional material, in greater detail, on geographical features of special interest.

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Holy Roman Empire and the apogee of the medieval papacy
Rise of the Western monarchies
Eastern frontiers of medieval Europe
The church in the later Middle Ages
Fall of Constantinople
Italy and Germany in the later Middle Ages

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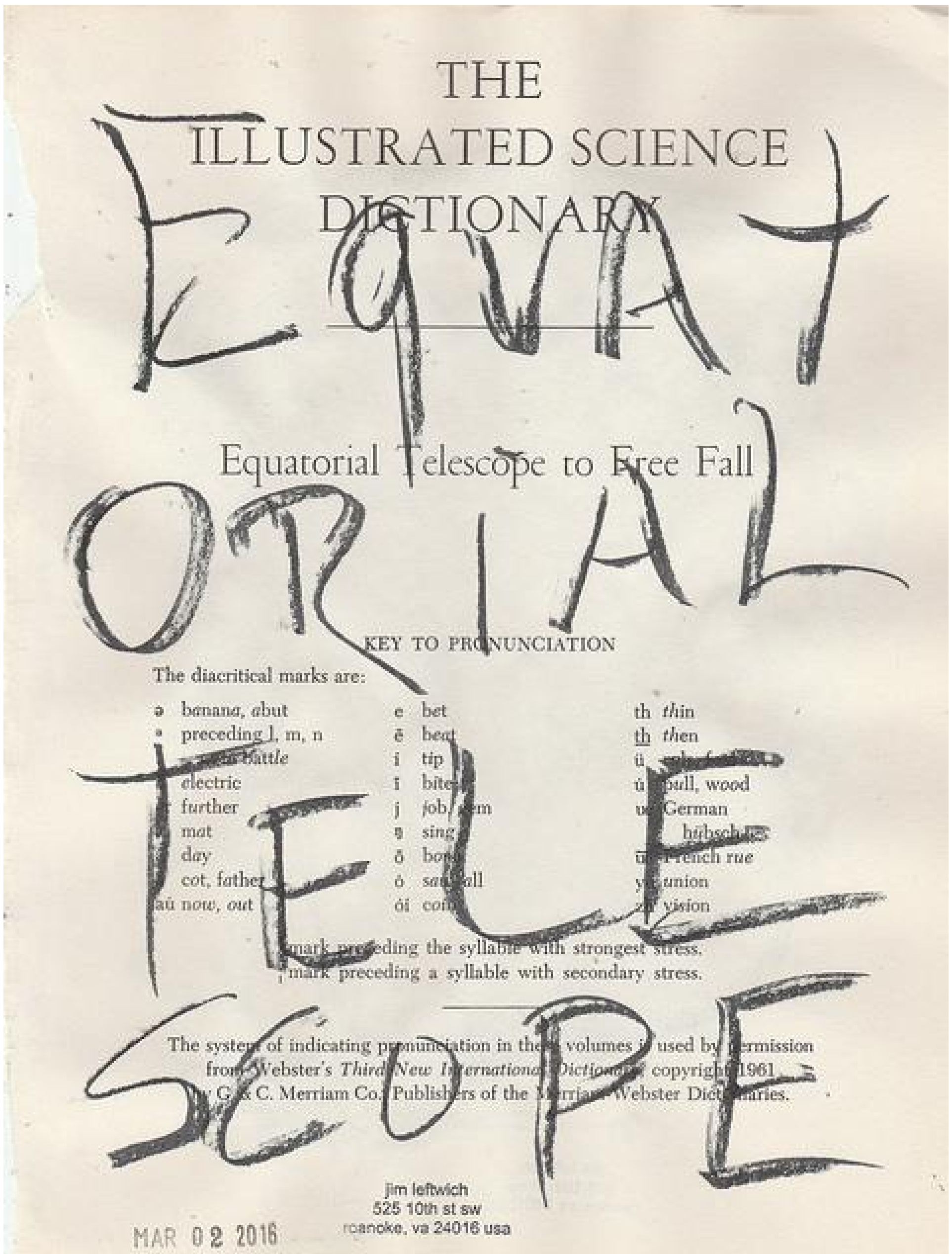
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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION
The diacritical marks are:
mark preceding a syllable with secondary stress.
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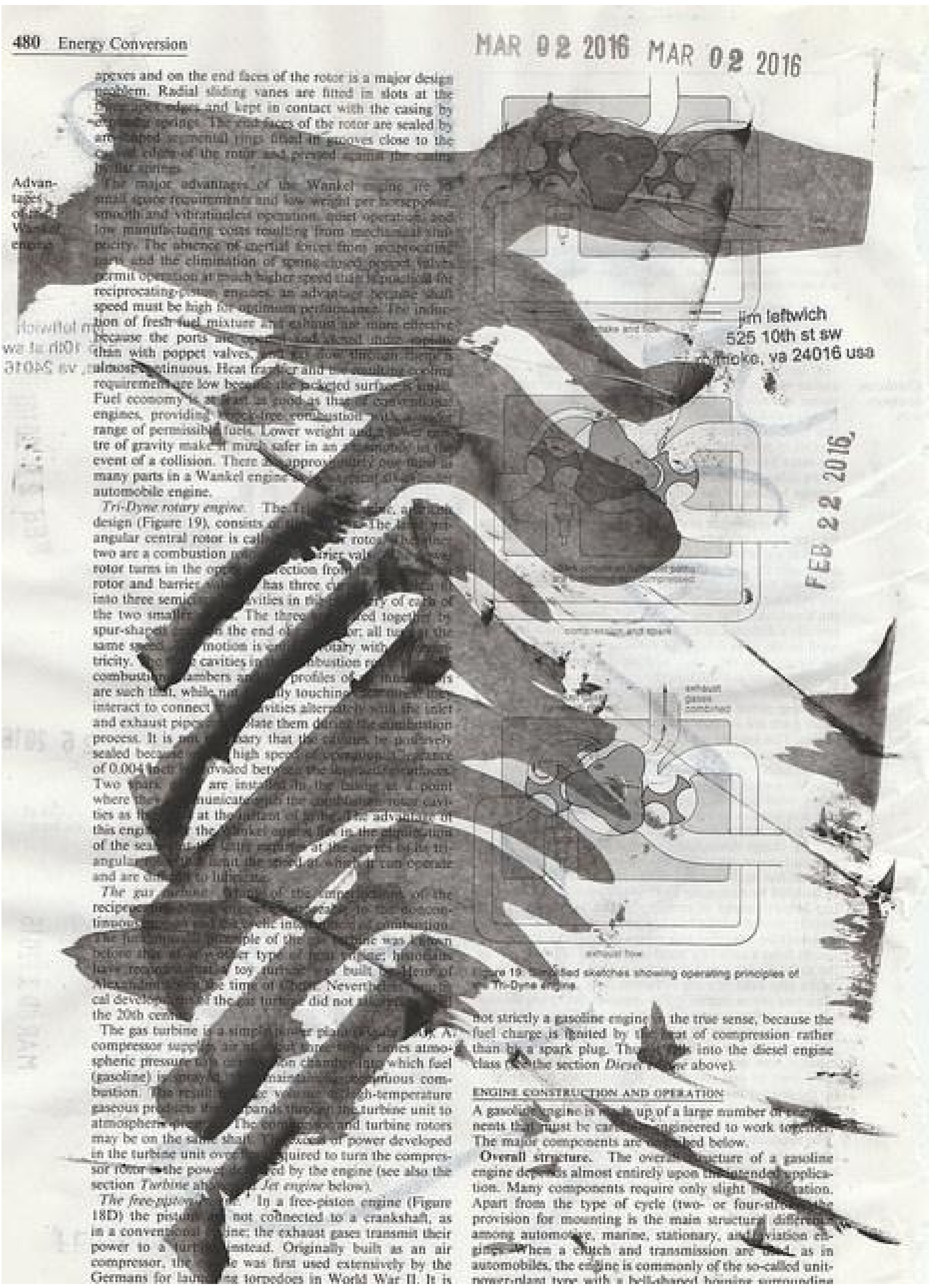
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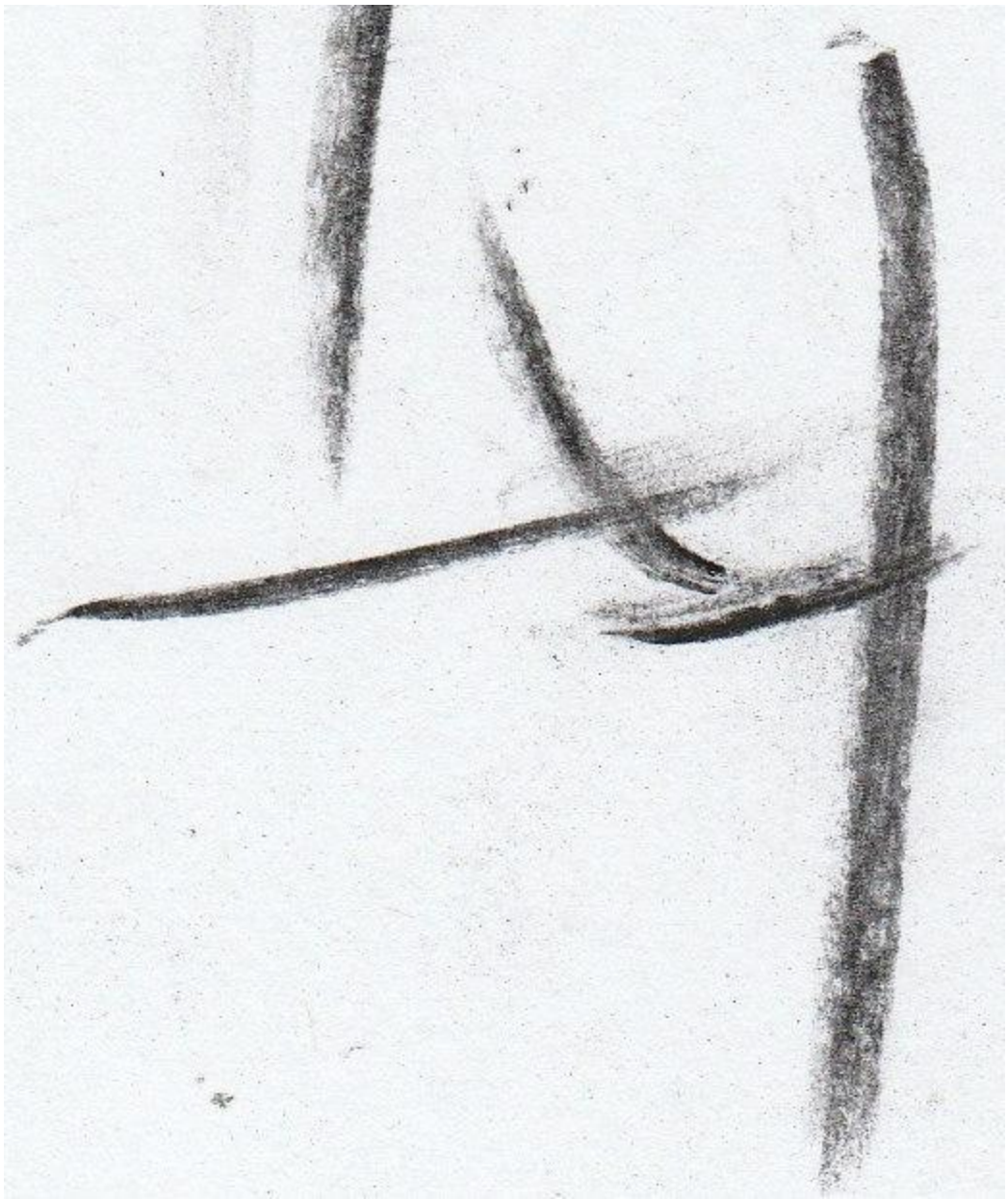

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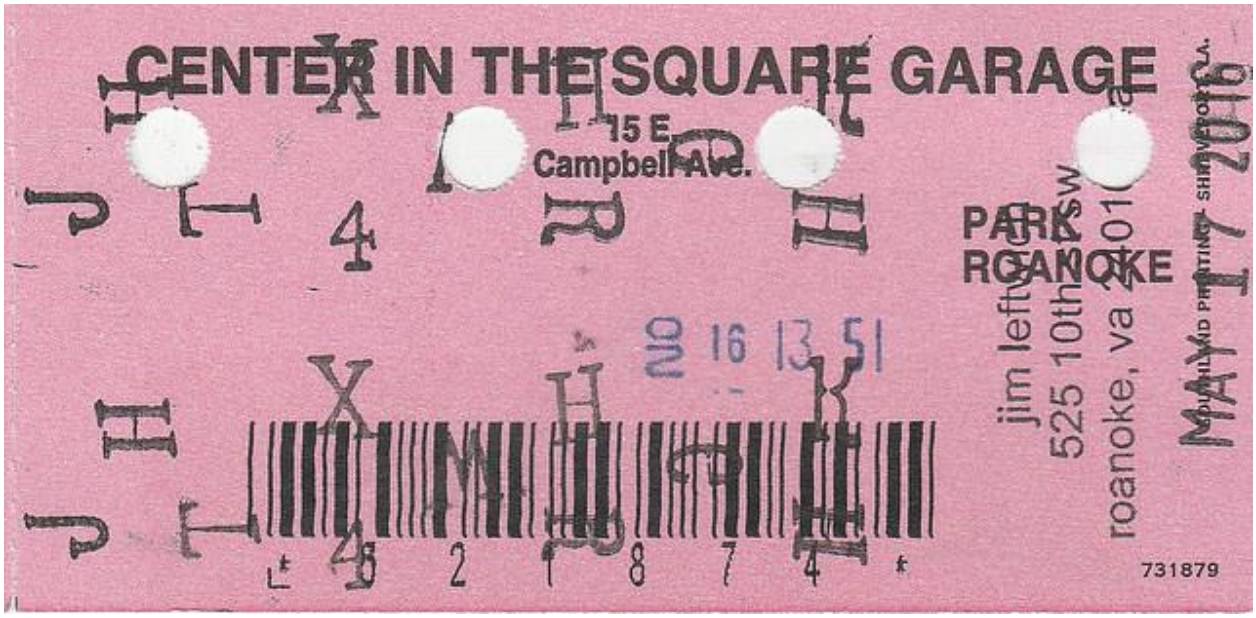
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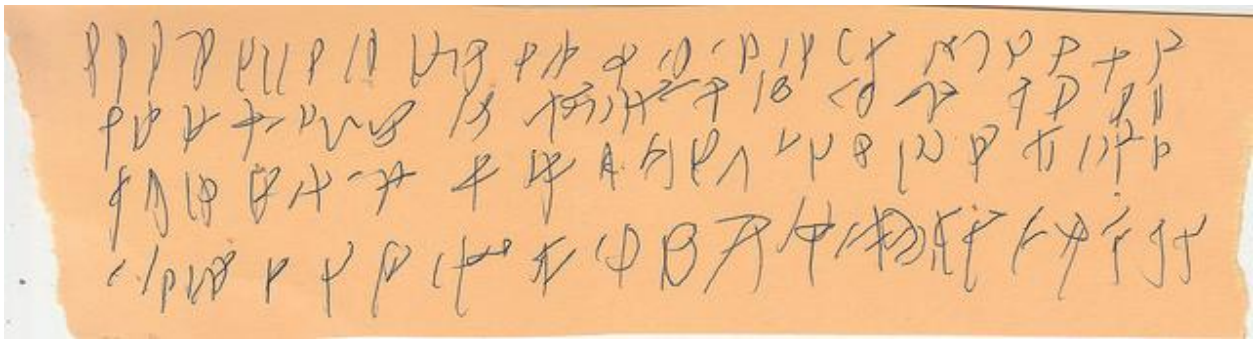

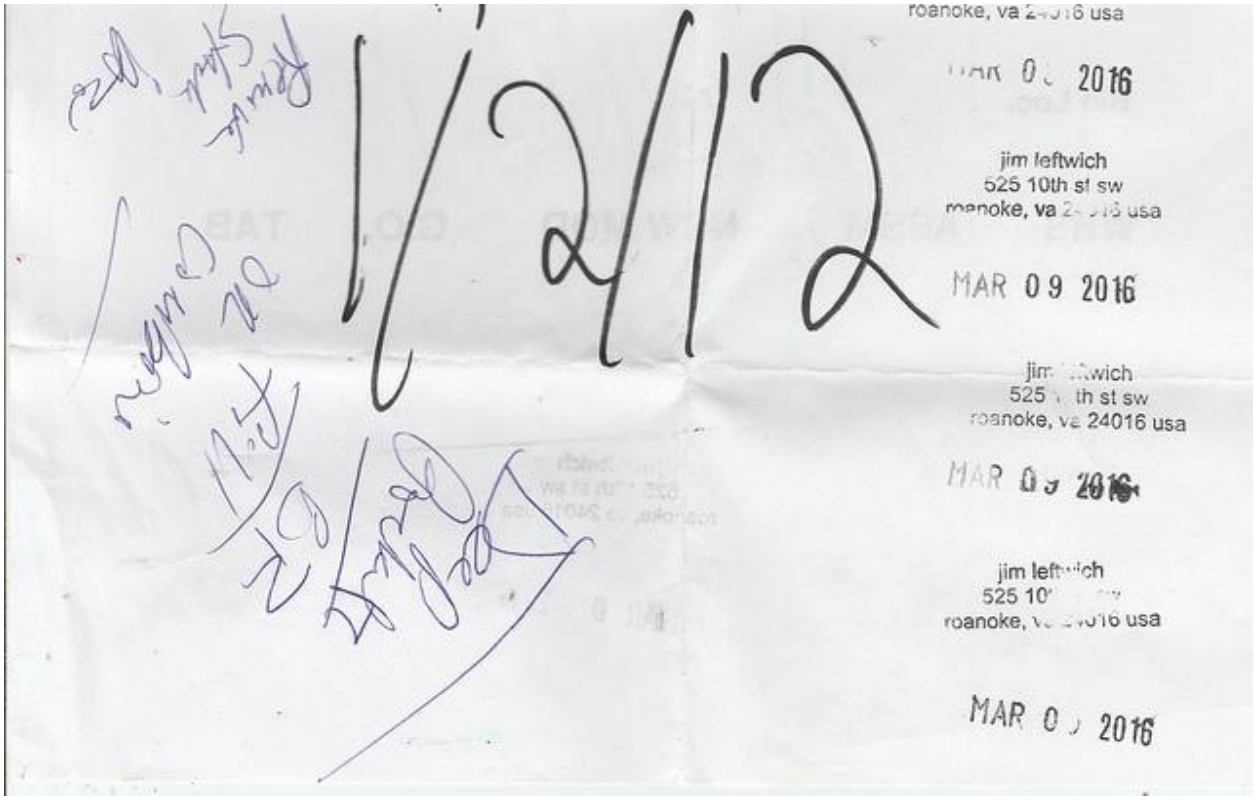

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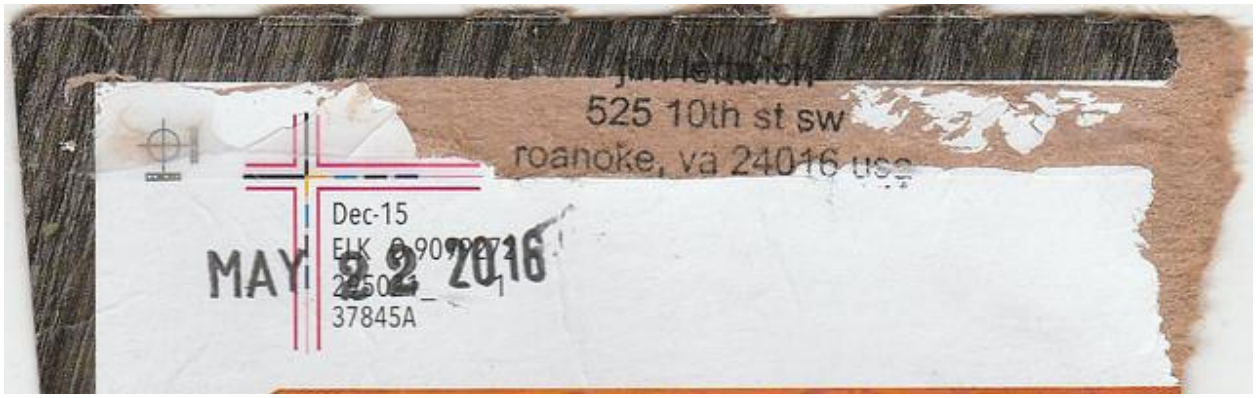

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Dec-15

MAY 22 2016

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94 John Donne
The Sun Rising
call on us?
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y hairs, or ruined fortune, flout,
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t merchant's ships have my sighs dr
ys my tears have overflowed his gro
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4. I.e., a fraud.


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EARTH SCIENCE. A glacial deposit containing unassorted ... and earth materials; also called boulder clay; see *drift*.

TILL *is de... directly from glacial ice rather than from stream... ...the glacier.*

TIMBERLINE

...t react
...s. It is
...uch as
...weight,

...*metal*
...*sub-*

tincture ...

... drug or ...

TINCTURE *of iodine is sometimes used as an antiseptic on minor skin abrasions or cuts.*

TIME ZONES

tissue \'tish-(,)ü\ *n.*

ANATOMY and ZOOLOGY. A group of cells having similar structures and performing special, as well as similar, functions.

A TISSUE *is made up of cells, while an organ is made up of tissues.*


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calculus of credulous
shapes, the study of
adjacent universes

pamphlet
foaming/frothing
fomenting/febrile
frenetic
the Perseus headlight
inscrutability
of
a fact
nor framewords
in a personal sea
begun the tea
the toe
the tote the tease
"being human in the
twentieth century"
"how to remain human"
eye-almond
letteral ankles
no columns
thoughtpulse pausing
plunged thin salmon chili
intense intentions
cutting
becarse
essence abandoned avocado
overgrown walking U-Haul
poems
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mile-long
moods
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fishing in the
Roanoke River
catfish & carp
Wasena Park
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the read/react
carving online
feeling/feeding
seize hand cult
anointed
coffeehouse
city covered
with lines
if i write
"profane
allusions
palette"
on Main Street
in rain
from the river
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